HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,856—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th May
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,013	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	H. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lings, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 550.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 892.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
*AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,395	8th May.
BRITANNIA	Turner, R.N.R.	3,351	16th May.
KALIDIA	R. Tait	4,500	12th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin.	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August.

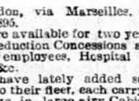
*Does not carry passengers.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
TONKIN	6,333	Schmitz	SUNDAY AFTERNOON. 10th May 1903.
		To Sail on THURSDAY.	
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
34, Medow Street Bombay 13th April, 1903.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

137663

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "SCHWARZENFELS, No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 4th May, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. Yagi, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association on TUESDAY next, the 5th day of May, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. in the NOVELTY THEATRE for the purpose of adopting the Petition of the said Association to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council in the matter of the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

The Public are cordially invited to attend.

JAMIETRAM NANABHAI,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ST. JOHN GRAHAM is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DATE.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

26th April, 1903.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED TEMPORARILY for the Gya Katrasgarh construction a fully qualified EUROPEAN MEDICAL OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 400 plus Rs. 125 per month consolidated travelling allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the Chief Medical Officer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad. The construction, it is expected, will last for about 2 years.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 2nd May, 1903.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1902, at Rs. 125 per share, (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1903, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની ઝુંબ.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, the 30th April, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS,

THE BOARD of TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay offer premiums of Rs. 1,500 and two of Rs. 500 each for the best sets of Plans with Estimates, on three sites for the housing of the Poorer Classes. The Buildings to be designed in accordance with the Board's Building Regulations and the Municipal By-laws and submitted not later than the 15th of July 1903.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Engineer of the Trust, who will also on application supply to all Architects, printed conditions with the plan of the sites and Building Regulations of the Board.

By Order of the Board,

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Acting Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1903, and following days, commencing at 2 P. M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Blocks, Furniture, Anchors Ships, Steam Cutter, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 13th idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after close of the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper,

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1903, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th inst. to FRIDAY the 29th inst. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1903, at 5 o'clock p. m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1902.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other Business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1903.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M., and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage extra 1d. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 300,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 500
1 of 100,000 M	" 5,000	56 of 5,000 M	" 250
1 of 75,000 M	" 3,750	102 of 3,000 M	" 150
2 of 70,000 M	" 3,500	158 of 2,000 M	" 100
1 of 65,000 M	" 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	" 75
1 of 60,000 M	" 3,000	612 of 1,000 M	" 50
1 of 55,000 M	" 2,750	1030 of 300 M	" 15
2 of 50,000 M	" 2,500	20 of 250 M	" 12½/—
1 of 40,000 M	" 2,000	77 of 200 M	" 10
1 of 30,000 M	" 1,500	36053 of 169 M	" 8·9 —
1 of 20,000 M	" 1,000	9389 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 12 Months	5
„ 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolian City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 4.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 15/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
Rupee Paper	£ 65 15/16	= — 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1/4	= + 1/2
2 months hence	24 5/8	= + 5/16
Spot in New York	51 7/8	= + 1 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-16	= — 1/2
Berlin	20 49 1/2	= — 1/4
New York Demand	487 3/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 1/2 pr ct	= — 5/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·56 unchange. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier,

May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·31	5·33	5·33	5·22
— 2	— 2	— 1	— 2
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
4·86	4·67	4·60	4·58	4·57
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

In New York,—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales,
Do. last year	10,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	20,000 „
Do. do. Continent	12,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·75 unchanged
Futures, month of July	9·98 — 7
Do. do. December	8·54 — 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of August	9·78 — 4
Do. do. November	8·37 — 2
Tone at close	Dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 2nd May 1903:—

Cotton	9,332 bales.
Wheat	37,870 cwts.
Linseed	17,162 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	23,944 „
Gingellyseed	4,300 „
Poppyseed	13,265 „
Groundnuts	163 „
Castorseed	9,600 „
Rice	1,409 „
Myrabolams	2,297 „
Cottonseed	9,750 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s. 4	5-32d.
Do	6 do	do	1s 4	9-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do	169	3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138	
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		126	
Shanghai	30 do	do	177	
Japan	30 do	do	151	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone. quiets.

Cash	Rs.	99 2
1st Settlement	Rs.	99 2

Money Market—Tone quiets.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 21st April	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	7 2
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 13
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5 15
Poppyseed.—Tone dull. Ready	6 9
Castorseed—Tone firmer. Ready	21 0

WHEAT—Tone, steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	29
Club No. 1	30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	inier.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	1,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5·33	5·32	5·32	5·21
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·85	4·67	unchanged	unchanged
— 1	unchanged	Jan. Feb. 4·57 unchanged	

COTTON.—Tone quiets. Hardly anything doing for Export mills buying quietly. In "Satta" good Bhowcugger for 25th May delivery there is a small business doing in the bazaar and the quotation is Rs. 189 to 190.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	164	157	May 25
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	184	175	...	do
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do
Akola M. G.	193	184	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...	do
Broach do	238	231	..	do
Bhownugger do	211	202	...	do
Do H. G.	207	197	188	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	228	do
Westerns	...	...	210	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 2nd May, as compared with the statement of the 25th April:—

	April 25.	May 2.
	Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,81,532	46,44,400
Public Deposits at Branches	73,73,794	59,86,872
Other Deposits	5,01,15,279	5,35,27,536
Post Bills	13,392	12,142
Sundries	17,19,429	17,78,525
Rs.	8,25,09,608	8,38,46,475
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,92,541	83,64,565
Other authorised Securities	6,30,102	4,67,912
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	86,46,550	80,17,228
Loans do. do. do.	1,39,52, 00	1,48,61,276
Bills discounted and purchased	3,27,35,628	3,35,35,251
Dead Stock	4,05,304	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery	3,615	3,589
Balances with other Banks	4,63,614	4,04,764
Sundries	2,33,732	2,72,379
Cash	1,77,45,552	1,75,13,507
Rs.	8,25,09,60	8,38,46,475

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surat steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	25 1-4

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or imourities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all nopleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

IRELAND—May 4, at the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagaon, Bombay, Reginald George Langworthy, the dearly loved infant son of J. W. Ireland, Dockmaster, P. & O. S. N. Co., and Mrs Ireland, aged 4 years. Funeral will leave the house at 4-15 p.m., arriving at Sewree at 5-30 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARRECK—April 18, at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, the wife of Mr F Rath Carreck, Assistant-Surgeon, of a daughter.

HEARSEY—April 27, at Coconads, the wife of T N Hearsey, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CODRINGTON—WALTON—April 22, at All Saints, Shrinagar, by the Rev C E Barton, assisted by the Rev C Tyndale-Biscoe, Captain Hubert Walter Codrington, Q O Corps of Guides, second son of the late Colonel E C Codrington, I S C, to Esther Alice, youngest surviving daughter of Charles Bendyshe Walton, Director of Sericulture, Kashmir State.

DEATHS.

BEAHAN—April 24, at Palwal, Henry Rochford Beahan, Assistant Engineer, Agra-Delhi Chord State Railway, after a long and very painful illness (heart-disease).

SIMON—April 24, at Trevandrum, of fever, Mr K I Simon, M B and C M, Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 5-51m., 6-34s. Low water, 0-3m., 11-15a.

Alcock Ashdown and Company, Bank Street, 5 p.m.

Public Meeting re Improvement Trust Act, Novelty Theatre, 4-30 p.m.

Board Meeting, Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

ROBBED WHILE AT PRAYERS.—On Sunday morning while Babu Ramchandra, a Hindu, was saying his prayers in an inner room of his house in Lohar Chawl, his anti-room was visited by some one, and the devotee was robbed of his turban and some clothes valued at Rs. 48.

FOUND IN A QUARRY HOLE.—On the 3rd instant about 7 a. m. the dead body of a Hindu, aged about 25 years, whose name and residence are unknown, was found floating in a quarry hole at Dharavi. On examination no marks of violence were found on the body, which was removed to the Morgue. An inquest was held and an open verdict was returned.

FLOATING IN A TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday at the Morgue on view of the body of an unknown Hindu woman, aged about 20 years. The body of the deceased was found from the Babboola Tank on Sunday morning. There was no evidence to show under what circumstances the deceased came by her death. An open verdict was returned.

A THIEF'S FORETHOUGHT.—While Vizpal Assoo a grain dealer, in old Hanuman Lane, was away from his shop to a theatre on Saturday night, a thief effected entrance into the shop and abstracted ornaments of the value of Rs. 50 and cash and currency notes of the value of Rs. 354 from a box. The ornaments, however, were left behind in the shop, the thief being satisfied with the cash and notes.

SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Several candidates have already come forward to compete for the post of Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rendered vacant by the death of Mr K. M. Shroff, among whom are mentioned Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, and Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Shroff, brother of the late Secretary.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Bhikhan Dawoodkhan, tindal of a native boat, was charged with carrying excess passengers in contravention of the Native Passengers' Shipping Act. He was authorised to carry thirty passengers, but his boat was observed passing the anchorage some time last week with thirty-five passengers. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law and was fined Rs. 25.

PLAGUE IN A TEMPLE.—On the night of the 1st instant an old woman died of plague in a Hindu temple at Bhoiwada in Parel. In order that the temple might not be disinfected two Hindus, Vithal Gungadher and Shambhu Bapu, removed the body of the deceased to an empty house further up the road near the Government House Gate. The accused were charged with doing an act likely to spread infection and abetment of the same. The case stands adjourned.

A WARNING TO PEDESTRIANS.—Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard a case in which Motiram Ludha and seven other persons were charged with walking along the carriage way in Duncan Road where there is a footpath. Sub-Inspector Roberts stated that he saw the accused walking along the carriage way on Sunday evening, and notwithstanding his warning to them to get on to the foot path, they continued to walk in the road. Accused were fined one rupee each.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The weather has been cloudy for the past few days, and showers of rain has fallen at Lathi, Kunkavav, and other places. By these showers the green mangoes have been knocked off. On Thursday morning there was such a heavy fog at Padheri side that nothing could be seen at a distance of a few yards, and every thing was soaked with moisture.—An epidemic of measles has broken out in Kathiawar. The children are suffering the most. During this week six outbreaks of fire occurred in Bhavnagar and eight houses have been consumed.—On Friday last there were about 30 plague cases at Verawal, 25 proving fatal. In Bhavnagar about four cases have occurred since the outbreak.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. W. Sloane, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, charged Jaina, a Mahomedan woman, with receiving stolen property and assisting to dispose of it. The property of the value of Rs. 20,000 was stolen on the Mahurrum day from the house of Abdul Rehman Hussein, a dyer, in Dadar, and a portion of it was found with the accused. The circumstances under which the theft was committed have been reported. The accused being in the hospital was not tried with the other co-accused who had committed the theft. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence, and sentenced her to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	12	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	11	12	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	19	16	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	16	10	16
G Mahim and Worli	12	11	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	26
Total	76	72	160
Total plague deaths to date	259,689	119,210	
Same date last year	71	64	129

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powells Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

BURMESE GHOST STORIES.

A PLAYFUL GHOST.

BURMESE philosophers, however much they may differ on other points, generally agree as to the proposition that persons take to the mysterious other world beyond the grave, the habits and dispositions they had acquired during their earthly life. The following story seems to corroborate their opinion; that the facts recorded are real and not merely invented to frighten children and women the reader can easily satisfy himself by writing to or seeing personally Maung Tha Doo, a merchant well-known in the Segaing District, who was an intimate friend of the ghost, Maung Thay Maung, and the man upon whom many tricks were played. Both were natives of Ava and resided in the quarter of that town known as Mee-thway Dalk. Their parents were very well to-do. The two boys made mud pies together, studied together and together made the usual and obligatory residence as novices in the same monastery. Both were of a very playful disposition. They were always playing some trick on somebody, and, failing anybody else, upon one another. They grew up to manhood with that habit still sticking fast to them. The following pranks are recorded among others, and I here translate them, as typical of the way in which young Burmese amuse themselves.

They heard that a young fellow was courting a charming damsel, going almost every day early in the evening to visit her. They got a mouse and shut it up in the betel-box a few minutes before the arrival of the lover. They then left the young girl's house and stationed themselves at a convenient point of observation. The young man came in in due time, and, of course, his sweetheart hastened to bring him the betel-box, and you may imagine the glee of the two young rascals on seeing the look of horror on the girl's face, and her lover throwing away the betel in his surprise and disgust. They also sometimes managed to get at the Burmese cheroot which they knew a girl would offer to her lover in the evening, and skilfully put in it some grains of gunpowder. The young fellow pulled at the torch made for him by such dear hands, but when the fire came to the few grains of powder, the girl would look at her lover, vexed and frowning and the poor fellow would move uneasily not knowing very well how to account for the mysterious noise. Many other things did they do which it would be tedious to report here.

Maung Thay Maung lost his life in the following manner, whilst bent on frolic with his friend Tha Doo. There was at that time in Ava a young girl, famed far and wide for her extraordinary beauty and grace and, of course, many young men used to come and try to win her. Our two heroes could not let slip such an opportunity of having a good laugh, so they resolved on playing at being ghosts. Near the damsel's house was a large mango tree in which they managed to suspend a swing on one of the highest branches. After dark they went chuckling to the thought of the fright people would have on hearing such an unusual noise in the tree. Unhappily Maung Thay Maung lost his hold and fell to the ground; Maung Tha Doo ran to the house of Mah Thee Hla (Mah Thee Hla was the poetical name of the much courted girl), and asked for help briefly telling her what had happened. The poor boy was found stretched on the ground, unable to utter a word. He was taken to his parent's house where he lingered for three days; on the third day, having recovered his senses somewhat and the use of speech, he called his friend Tha Doo to his side and told him in a whisper: "Look here, I don't think I will ever recover. I believe I'll soon be gone. When I am dead I'll become a ghost because I met with this accident in trying to frighten people. When I am a ghost, the first person I'll tease will be you." Tha Doo thought his friend was still joking even at the very moment that he was between life and death; he little thought the lad was in earnest. That same day, the boy died. Six months passed during which period nothing peculiar happened, but the dying speach of the lad was known all over the town and nobody dared to go out at night, so that the young men no more went a courting of Mah Thee Hla. Maung Tha Doo alone, being a man not at all afraid of a ghost, regularly wooed the beauty, and she fell in love with him. One night, in the mango tree near his sweetheart's house he saw a man with discolor hair recklessly swinging on a branch; he got rather startled, but nevertheless went into the house and seeing nothing in the tree when returning home he thought no more of it, and said nothing about it. He, however, knew that his old friend Maung Thay Maung had become a ghost and would soon begin his tricks. The next night, having put on a new turban, and while ascending the stairs of his sweetheart's he felt his head-dress pulled violently from behind, and on turning sharply round saw the form of his friend disappearing among the leaves of the tree. Mah Thee Hla saw it too, but thinking it was some young fellow from the neighbourhood, attached no importance to the occurrence. A few nights afterwards, Maung Tha Doo found the girl alone, her parents and brothers having gone out on a visit. He was overjoyed, for now was an opportunity for taking seriously to Mah Thee Hla and of making his proposal to her. He felt rather embarrassed, of course, and he called her by name twice, slightly bending towards her. At that moment, the invisible ghost pushed him from behind; and his nose went within an ace of sorely damaging the belle's cheek. Mah Thee Hla, not knowing the superhuman agency at work, taxed the poor fellow with disrespect; Maung Tha Doo, excitedly, told her about the ghost, but, of course, she would not believe it and again chid him for his indecorous conduct, "Well, well," said the lver, "if you do not believe me, I'll show the spirit to you." When he went under the haunted tree and addressed his friend in the following words: "Listen, Maung Thay Maung, That's a dirty trick you played upon me just now. Mah Thee Hla thinks me becoming too bold with her; she may tell me not to come any more, she does not believe it was you who pushed me. Now, that won't do, look here, show yourself to her that one may believe me." The ghost did not answer but immediately made himself visible, and as usual swinging on a heavy branch. The girl saw the ghost and retreated her chilling words. But, went on the innocent Mah Thee Hla, what were you about to tell me when that dreadful thing pushed you? And she listened, blushing, to the old but ever new tale. The two were soon engaged. Maung Thay Maung continued in the meantime to frighten the couple about the town when one night, he spoke in a dream to his friend, Tha Doo. He told him his time as a ghost was up and he should soon leave the place, but not to forget to tell his story to his children, from time to time. The ghost in fact disappeared. Maung Tha Doo became the father of a lovely boy to whom he gave the name of Thay Maung. The people soon perceived a striking resemblance between the young Thay Maung and the dead one, and of course thought the ghost had become re-incarnated in the family of the companion of his infancy.

THE ADVANTAGES OF POVERTY.

WHEN a man is sick and requires a surgical operation, poverty, paradoxical as it may seem, is to be envied, and wealth, so far at least as treatment is concerned, is a positive disadvantage. Now when the poor man falls sick, what does, or can, he do? He goes to his "club" or other doctor, and if what he is suffering from is an ordinary medical illness it is duly treated. If, however, it is something requiring "special" treatment or is otherwise a little bit out of the doctor's daily routine, he is promptly advised to repair to the hospital of his choice, and commonly does so. Arrived there, he either patiently awaits his turn, or, if endowed with tact and a little current coin, may secure the porter's favour and early admission to the consulting-room. But in either case (says "The Hospital") he obtains that very same day the fullest attention of a consulting surgeon, and if need be is promptly admitted to a building which has been specially constructed for the reception of the sick, and wherein he will receive from surgeons and properly supervised nurses the very best treatment that the combined resources of money and science can secure for any man. Any arrangements that can possibly be made in a private house are at the best merely makeshift, while it is doubtful if there is a single nursing home in existence in which conditions are not passed which, in a hospital, surgeons would absolutely condemn. The question of expense, though in some cases an absolute catastrophe to the patient, is not here dwelt on, since the only point it is desired to emphasise is that at present the rich man with all his wealth does not, and practically cannot, obtain the scientific advantages that the poor man can, and does obtain for nothing.

AN American gentleman, who is in Paris studying voice production, has brought an action in the Sixth Civil Court to prevent a neighbour practising the cake-walk. From the evidence it appeared that the neighbour so incessantly practised the cake-walk that the American gentleman could not sleep. Maitre Decori, the well-known barrister, made a most amusing speech for the defence, and ultimately an arrangement was come to by which the singer will have undisturbed slumber and the dancer his cake-walk without further trouble.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1903.

BORNEO UNDER THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

So much condemnatory of Borneo under the Chartered Company has been written that it is pleasant to find the other side of the shield capably presented. This has been done by Mr. Henry Walker, the Commissioner of Lands in British North Borneo, in a paper read before a meeting of the Society of Arts the other day. When it was sought to grant a charter strenuous opposition was raised by Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Peter Rylands and others who took up the ground that the company did not propose absolutely and immediately to abolish slavery. That opposition was but typical of the obstruction caused by the narrow-minded, untravelled M. P., who does incalculable mischief in all parts of the world, notwithstanding his good intentions. The history of the company however justified the course it took. In less than two years from the date on which it commenced operations slavery was practically unknown. Mr. Biddulph Martin asked the meeting to note how clearly this fact demonstrated how all important it was that dealings in such matters should be left to people on the spot, who should not be tied down to any hard and fast lines. The lesson was wanted, for the desire of ignorant people, thousands of miles away to control and direct affairs abroad generally ends in failure for both parties. Mr. Walker succeeded in showing that notwithstanding the countless obstacles which had been encountered the country is now progressing and the effects of civilisation are being constantly experienced among the natives. The whole country is full of possibilities. Gold and diamonds have been found; coal and manganese and other minerals are present in the country calling out for development. The timber of the country besides being beautiful is of great commercial value, admirably adapted for decorative purposes and not to be surpassed or equalled by any wood ordinarily known in the trade. Geographically also Borneo has attractions, and it is believed that Gaya Bay may some day be utilised as a naval base. The harbour is practically landlocked, and its physical features are splendidly adapted to the construction of inexpensive defence works.

Mr. Walker has served in Borneo for upwards of twenty years and has apparently grown fond of the country and its people. It is characteristic of the English exile that he comes to love his environment, and the success of his administration of foreign territory may be traced to that particular fact. Mr. Walker is in full sympathy with the natives and their aspirations, as well as with the Company which exploits the country. He finds good in the Malay. The natives generally he regards as an intelligent race, capable of rising to a high scale when educated. Some of the coast natives can read and write in Arabic characters, and easily acquire acquaintance with Roman characters. They and the Dunsuns love cigarettes before they can walk, and commence importing even before that, for the infantile native of Borneo is brought up on the imported bottle filled with Swiss milk, and later on dissipates his earnings in Rimmel's most exquisite scents, a luxury indulged in by both sexes. Austrian bent-wood chairs, large mirrors, enamelled luncheon sets, kerosene stoves, English tinned meats and biscuits and very superior glass, crockery, and soft goods. Never was such a country for importing. It might be better, but for the extraordinary methods they employ of making money. It seems that from a Malay point of view the easiest way to obtain money is to make a contract to do work on condition of a sum of money paid down—called the advance system. It is a bad system, says Mr. Walker, which has to be reckoned with when employing Malays and also generally when employing Chinese. Large numbers of Malays are employed by the timber contractors, by the mangrove extract works, and by the tobacco companies, and a great deal of the wages earned in North Borneo is paid to the Malays "who spend their money with quite a gentlemanly freedom." Some of them are industrious, and succeed in getting hold of, and working land profitably. But they are few, and generally speaking they differ very slightly from other Orientals in that they work as little as possible and idle as much.

The religion most popular in Borneo just now is Mahomedanism, but "of no severe practice." A very curious frenzy threatened once to displace it. Malingcote, Mr. Walker calls it, and it recurs at intervals. In 1891 a native of the Sipulote had a dream during a severe illness, that, provided certain ceremonies were observed, angels would descend and bestow wings upon their worshippers with which they could fly to heaven. The ceremonies consisted of feasting and making presents to the prophets who quickly arose and did not scruple to threaten villagers of tight purse-strings with thunderbolts from heaven, which would kill people, and hurricanes which would destroy their houses. During Malingcote all fowls, cattle, pigs, and even dogs were to be sacrificed and eaten or destroyed, the padi crops were cut, and the grain turned into intoxicating liquor, and as long as food and drink lasted the natives gave themselves up to the frenzy—expecting their wings to grow when they would fly to the sky and live on the padi there. The prophets knew all about this. It only took ten days for sky padi to grow and ripen, and if cut to-day it would yield again to-morrow. That was the kind of padi they wanted; that the kind of life implied where all their wants were supplied without preliminary labour. The people were so eager to become angels on these terms that one man, under the influence of liquor, climbed a cocoanut tree and threw himself down. The wings did not grow; he only broke a leg. Another man gave his wife to one of the prophets in return for a promise that he should have wings within seven days. There is still no sign of their development, and there is little cause for wonderment that the people lost faith, especially those who experimented and found the emptiness of it. It took them about a year to get over the first outburst, and although they now and then give way, many among them risk the threatened thunderbolts and hurricanes, and treat Malingcote as something in the nature of a joke. There seems to be a good opening for missionary enterprise as missionaries still seem to think that the soul of the oriental requires their attention rather than the savage of the slums in England.

WEATHER PERIODICITY IN AUSTRALIA.

THE question of the periodicity of the weather is again attracting attention in Australia and more particularly in New South Wales, where a prolonged cycle of dry seasons has almost caused the agriculturist to despair. Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer of New South Wales has for a long time studied the question, and having investigated the records from 1867 to 1902 he has come to the conclusion that wet and dry cycles alternate over periods of nine years. He argues that these weather periods are due to the moon. During the nine years that the moon's course tended southwards, he noticed that rain fell copiously, and that during the following cycle drought conditions prevailed. Unfortunately this is the sum and substance of Mr. Russell's theory. He has been unable to push his investigations beyond the 36 years in which he alleges that events have fallen out exactly as he has stated, and we are bound to agree with those who state that this period is not nearly long enough to allow of accurate conclusions being drawn from it. Professor Gregory, another Australian astronomer, points out that the question has been tested at the Greenwich Observatory. There a special study was made of the records of the past hundred years in order to ascertain whether the changes in the moon had any effect on climatic conditions in the Northern Hemisphere, and it was found after an exhaustive analysis that no connection whatever could be drawn between the two phenomena. He also points out that extremes of drought and of dampness follow rapidly upon one another. A record dry season follows two years after a record wet one, and there seem to be no grounds for predicting the immediate future on account of what has occurred in the past. Notwithstanding all this there does seem to be some ground for believing that in Europe there are well defined weather cycles extending over from 33 to 36 years. By means of the ice in the Baltic and the grape gardens of Switzerland Bruckner, the German meteorologist, has proved this, and it is curious that the thirty-six years of Bruckner is a multiple of the cycle which Mr. Russell contends that he has discovered. One good suggestion which is well worth adopting has been made in Australia. It has been pointed out that in this question the interests of India and of Australia are identical, and it is suggested that the meteorological departments of the two countries should collaborate, with a view if possible of determining the possible periodicity of the weather. This can hardly be done at present, as the observatories of the various States of the Australian Commonwealth are not organised sufficiently to allow of any systematised collaboration being carried on. But if such a scheme could be entered upon there is little doubt that it would repay the trouble expended upon it. Although the study of the weather and the moon reveals some striking coincidences, the real relation, if any, which exists between them has yet to be discovered. The matter is one which will take time to investigate; possibly generations will have passed before the meteorological departments of either Australia or India will have become possessed of sufficient data to propound a reliable theory. However, the work which is now being done is very valuable, and none the less so because immediate success is not associated with it.

TRADE STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE trade statistics of British India for the official year just ended are more satisfactory than one would have expected in view of the depression which has been so noticeable in various parts of the country, and in Western India in particular. The total of the imports including treasure and Government stores increased during the year, the exports grew considerably, and the aggregate of customs duty collected was consequently a good deal in excess of what was the case in either 1900 or 1901. Bengal is the only province which records an increase in the importations of merchandise, although if the gross totals of merchandise and treasure be taken together Sind is the only province which exhibits a decline. In Bombay there was a falling off of some seventy lakhs of rupees in the importations of merchandise, but this decline was considerably more than compensated for by an increase in private treasure. In exportations, on the other hand, Bengal and Sind recorded decreases, whereas all other provinces, and notably Bombay, exhibited increases. This was the case in respect of both foreign and indigenous merchandise. The direction in which the falling off in the imports occurred is very readily discoverable, and very easy to be accounted for. Thus there were rather serious decreases in respect of food stuffs, and this is due doubtless to the restoration of satisfactory conditions amongst the agricultural population. There was a fall of over twenty lakhs in importations of machinery and mill work, a fact which is to be traced to the depression in the mill industry. There were decreases under the headings of "oils" and "raw materials," due very probably to an increasing capacity within the country to supply these commodities for herself. Cotton yarns and piece-goods also declined, the latter very considerably. The individual figures in respect of exportations are just as easily to be accounted for. Increases occurred in respect of food grains and other articles of food and drink, an evidence of better conditions amongst the agricultural community. Tea declined, and this was due to the state of the home market, and evidences very clearly the necessity for the measures which have been recently taken to extend the sale of the commodity. There was a very serious decrease in respect of indigo owing to the competition of the real and artificial product now proceeding between German chemists and Indian planters. This figure is an extremely significant one. During the year the total amount of indigo exported fell by more than 33 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There was a slight increase in cotton exportations and a decrease in hides and skins due doubtless to the return of prosperity in the agricultural districts and a consequent decline of mortality amongst agricultural stock. The other figures were not important.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

A SCHEME of which a good deal is likely to be heard is to fit up the British India and other steamers trading between Calcutta and Rangoon and the Andaman Islands with wireless telegraphic installations. Were this done and stations to correspond established on shore at the Sand Heads, Rangoon, and Port Blair, it would be possible to enormously improve the efficiency of the storm warnings issued by the meteorological department for the Bay of Bengal. The vessels themselves could also be warned at sea from the shore, in a manner which would render such a disaster as that which befell the ill fated Camorta impossible. This vessel, it will be remembered, foundered, with all hands, in a cyclone off the Rangoon coast. It could have been easily warned to avoid the storm had it been in wireless telegraphic communication with the shore. The cost of wireless installations is now comparatively small. The greatest distance it would be necessary to signal, in order to keep in communication with vessels, right across the Bay, is less than four hundred miles, which is a mere nothing compared with the 1,600 miles messages are now being sent successfully across the Atlantic.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Massilia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE issue of the proposed universal five-rupee currency note now awaits arrangements, which are being made at Home.

THE Agricultural Banks question is now before the Finance Member, but there seems no reason to anticipate that scope will be found for much official action in the matter.

THE question of extending the powers of the Presidency Banks is now under official consideration and a decision on the subject will probably be announced before long.

WE regret to learn that Captain Tillard, R. E., Survey of India, died at Mussoorie on Saturday of tetanus. Captain Tillard went up to Mussoorie from Dehra, suffering from fever, and was recovering when tetanus supervened.

IT is stated that Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the late Director-General of Statistics in India, has accepted a commission to go out to Central Africa to investigate the trade prospects of the country in the interests of a powerful commercial company in London.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writes:—"Upon a cablegram received yesterday (Thursday) by our Governor from the Minister of the Colonies in Paris all Government Offices and Schools have been closed here this day (Friday) and all public buildings decorated with flags, in honour of the visit of Ed ward VII to Paris. The Governor and the Secretaire General paid a State visit to the British Consul at 8-30 this morning, "en grand apparat," to congratulate him officially on the happy event."

THE idea of coining sovereigns in the Indian mints, writes a contemporary, has been dropped for the present. As no urgent need exists just now for turning out sovereigns in India, it is not likely that any disappointment will be felt because of the decision to shelve the project for a while. The postponement, moreover, should give the Government time to consider further the possibility of coining gold ten-rupee and five-rupee pieces, which might turn out to be the means so much required for getting gold into circulation.

THE report that Sir Denzil Ibbetson proceeds Home on leave in June, and that Mr. Hewett from the Central Provinces officiates for him, is without foundation.

A YOUNG Frenchman named Forest will shortly make an attempt to cross the Straits of Dover on a specially constructed bycycle, which will have two large floats to prevent it from sinking. The pedals are attached to paddles worked on the same principle as the present cross-Channel steamers.

THE President of the Local Government Board informed General Laurie in the House of Commons that the width of light locomotives, measured between its extreme projection point should not exceed 6 1-2ft. The vehicle must not exceed three tons in weight unladen, or if used to draw a vehicle four tons.

THE noble red man's fast dwindling records have now to chronicle the fact that a daughter of the famous Sioux chief, American Horse, has applied for an appointment as teacher or matron in one of the Indian schools, and has passed an excellent examination. Her name has been placed upon the list of eligibles, and she will be appointed to fill one of the earliest vacancies. She is a full-blooded, perfect specimen of her race, and a graduate of the Indian School at Carlisle, where she made an excellent record, both in her books and in domestic economy. During the two years since her graduation she has been living in the family of a Quaker farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where she will remain until her appointment. American Horse, her father, one of the hereditary chiefs of the Sioux nation, was a great warrior and orator, and a fine type of his race.

"THE Sidney Press" has been interviewing Mr. D. K. Inglis, a well-known Australian mining "magnate," who lets loose some more interesting South African secrets. "When I was in London," said Mr. Inglis, "the universal tip was 'Buy Kaffirs on the declaration of peace,' and the tip was almost universally acted upon. However, the big Kaffir kings held a meeting amongst themselves, and they decided that a Kaffir boom would not suit their book at all. So, on the declaration of peace, as the public bought, they persistently sold, which, of course, resulted in a continuous decline in the stocks, resulting in heavy losses to those who had bought in. "This gentleman appears to have an extremely low opinion of his brother "magnates," in South Africa. He went on: "Another game they played was this: For labour they are dependent upon the blacks, and the blacks, having enjoyed an unexampled wages boom as drivers and so on during the war—getting £4 per month and their "scoff" from the British Government—didn't take kindly to work again on the mines at less than half the old rate of pay. The magnates made a reduction to 30s. a month, and the result was, of course, dearth of labour. This affected the gold output, thus helping in the work of depressing prices. You still hear a cry in Johannesburg that labour can't be got, but the local opinion is that they can get all the labour they want if they will pay a fair wage for it."

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

THE pen is mightier than the sword—in the hands of the war correspondent, who cannot only tell how victories are won, but is not above telling the world how defeats might have been avoided. This, however, is not the purpose of Mr. George Lynch, who was very much in evidence during the Boer War, and who did some good work for his employers in the short campaign in China. Mr. Lynch, in his book just published, is not dictatorial, and he does not make himself offensive by pointing out the mistakes of those who have had the conduct of operations which he has seen. His book might be called sidelights on the campaigns and on human nature. It should be carefully read by those who have severely criticised the British soldier and the British Army, for Tommy Atkins is compared with his fellows in other European armies.

After the battle of Elandslaagte, which Mr. Lynch saw, the natives expressed their delight with the cavalry charge.

"Great fight, baas—plenty much blood, plenty much blood," one of them described it. He said he was crouching down behind a sheltering rock while the Boers were running away past him, and then the men with the assegais came galloping after them. A Boer without his horse came running along, and, pulling him out, took his place behind the stone. A soldier galloped along and called out, Hallo, Johnny, what are you doing here? You'll get hurt. Then, catching sight of the Boer, he struck him down through the back as he passed.

Throughout the book the author makes frequent reference to the splendid qualities of the British soldier. Referring to what he saw at Elandslaagte, he says:—

The dauntless bravery of English officers we seem to take for granted as a national heritage; but in something stronger than admiration—in positive love—my heart goes out to Tommy Atkins—sweating, swearing, grimy, dirty, fearless, and generous—Tommy is a bit of all right.

Then the gunners! The author is in ecstasies over the work of the artillerymen.

Under whip and spur they galloped up the slope—Gad! it was a sight to see how these artillery horses pulled; there was no taxpayers' money wasted there. One drops down, and the sharpness with which he is replaced by one of the spare horses would have drawn ringing rounds of applause at an Islington tournament. They take up a position at the top of the rising ground, monopolising the attention of the Boer gunners as they unlimber.

But the best sight of all is to see our gunners going out of action. They go in at a gallop, and retire at a walk. There is something so delightfully contemptuous of the enemy's marksmanship in this. Always, when these field guns stop barking and limber up it reminds one of pulling a dog out of a fight by the tail as they are dragged slowly, as if reluctantly away; while the drivers don't bother to look round, and don't look a bit like heroes full of courage at the magnificent price of one and two—pence a day.

When the siege of Ladysmith was five weeks old, Mr. Lynch tried to find a way to Buller's force, but was caught before getting there. When a prisoner he went to hear a Boer service in one of the tents.

They sang, without any drawl or nasal intonation straight out from their deep chests. The chant rose and fell with a swinging solemnity. There was little of pleading or supplication in their tones; they were calling on the God of battles—the God of the Old Testament rather than the Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount was he to whom they sang; and sometimes there was a strain of almost stern demand about it that gave it more the ring of a war-song than a prayer. Entering the door of that tent seemed like going into another century. It could not be but luminously evident to the onlooker that these men were calling on an unseen Power whose actual existence was as real to their minds as that of their Mauser rifles stacked around the tent pole, one could not help contrasting this obvious sincerity with the perfunctory church parade on our, sibe, and this religious with that of two-thirds of our army of careless agnostics.

The author follows this up by referring to Tommy's religion, which he says "has just degenerated into being an old magazine from which he draws his swear-words—a sort of bandolier of blasphemy."

From South Africa Mr. Lynch carries his readers to China, where he met portions of the armies of France, America, Germany and Japan, and is able consequently, to make comparisons which Englishmen need not blush to read.

In the burden of corpses which the river Pei-ho carried downwards from Peking towards the sea were to be seen the bodies of many Chinese girls and women. One day I myself counted five. There is no question whatever that they had committed suicide. And close to Tung-Chow girls were actually seen walking into the shallow water and deliberately holding their heads under the surface till they were drowned. Such a tale seems very terrible. But to anyone who had the opportunity of judging of the conduct of portions of the allied troops it was not in the least surprising. Under similar circumstances our sisters and wives would have done likewise.

"The Russians and French carried off the palm" for these sins, "and subsequently the Germans similarly distinguished themselves." The fear of the Allies was seen "all the way from the sea to Peking. . . . . A wave of fear and horror preceded the advent of the Allies to such an extent that hundreds of miles of what was the most thickly populated part of China was absolutely deserted." Then as to looting we have this:—

Some curious things happened in his efforts in this direction. On the Paoting-fu expedition, for instance, when the troops were to pass in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Tombs, a few British soldiers were sent on in advance, and quietly informed the custodians that the Germans were coming. Readily acting on the information, they removed all the jewels and easily, portable valuables from the tombs, and they were kept concealed in a village on the other side of the hill under the guard of a few Bengal Lancers until the Germans had passed. In recognition of this friendly message the Chinese wanted to make a present of some magnificent strings of pearls to Captain Maxwell, a nephew of Lord Roberts.

Religious houses were outraged.

Horses were stabled in the temples, and the art heirlooms of thousands of years of the nation's life to be found therein were frequently mutilated and destroyed when they were not stolen. In the street where I lived in Peking for a whole week were to be seen day by day carts passing backwards and forwards laden with books which were being brought to be consumed in a huge fire kept burning in a yard outside the palace wall. Hundreds of books were written in the quaint characters which showed that they belonged to, and were written by, Lama priests; many of them had probably found their way there from the bleak steppes of far Tibet.

Summing up, Mr. Lynch says, the whole of the campaign is the reverse of flattering to our Western civilisation.

Many of the details of the conduct of the Russian, French, and German soldiers do not bear publication. But what it broadly amounts to is the treatment of a venerable civilisation absolutely foreign to our own as if its members belonged to a low class of pestiferous beast whose most desirable fate would be extermination.

The comparison of the fighting forces is most interesting. Of the Japs he says:—

The Japanese infantry were a surprise and a revelation to most of the Allies. The defect of a want of efficient cavalry is however, largely compensated for by the extreme mobility of their infantry. They appear to do everything at the double. All their soldiers seem to be perpetually kept in the best of hard training. If they have not horses at home, they have plenty of rickshaw men, who consider thirty to thirty-five miles of running not an excessive day's work. Although the officers of all the Allies were immensely struck by the discipline and equipment of the Japanese, close observers were still more attracted by the underlying soldier spirit which animates them. An inherent spirit of soldiering seems to possess every little Jap as a natural heritage. They seem to love fighting for fighting's sake. When at ten o'clock at night they advanced to take the gate at Paking by assault which they had failed to force in the morning it was immensely attractive to observe the gusto, almost amounting to hilarity, with which they advanced to the attack. All movements such as this they accompany with singing.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

ROYAL FUNCTIONS IN PARIS.

BANQUET AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

OPINIONS OF THE BERLIN PRESS.

KING EDWARD AND THE PRESIDENT.

"AN OLD FRIEND."

LONDON, MAY 3.

The French press and people appear to have caught the feeling underlying the King's visit as conveyed in his Majesty's outspoken desire for friendship between the two nations.

The growing warmth of his reception and the huge throngs which hang on his Majesty's movements is very noticeable.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The King had two private conferences with M. Delcasse, Foreign Minister, yesterday.

A brilliant banquet was given at the British Embassy in honour of President Loubet.

His Majesty the King personally received the President and Madame Loubet.

Eighty-two were present at the banquet, including the Ministers and Diplomatists and their wives.

The Berlin semi-official "Post" says that a real Anglo-French entente is impossible, and that friction is sure to occur.

Meanwhile Germany is a benevolent spectator regarding the entente as a new guarantee of peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent, wiring on the 3rd instant, says that the visit of the King to the Hotel de Ville, the magnificent headquarters of the Radical Municipality, was in every way most significant.

The President, in a fervid speech, described the King as an "old friend who does not forget."

King Edward, in reply, said: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to be among you who treat me as if I were at home."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STATE OF SIEGE AT SALONIKA.

ITALY AND FRANCE SEND WARSHIPS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Salonika. Italy and France are sending warships there.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IN ROME.

A VISIT TO THE POPE.

THE ALLIANCE FOR PEACE.

The Emperor William, to-day, visited the Pope in great state.

LONDON, MAY 4.

At a banquet given in Rome yesterday the Emperor William and King Emmanuel referred to the alliance and the common desire for peace.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day and the s. s. Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

MR. CHAPLIN AND THE CORN TAX.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY PROPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent says that the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Chaplin, supported by the Chamber of Agriculture, is actively agitating the retention of the Corn Tax proposing instead a reduction in the duty on tea.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Captain G. C. Kemp is gazetted commanding the Royal Engineers, Derajat, sub-division.

It is notified that Warrant officer and Staff Sergeants of the British units of the Army, including such as are Instructers of Volunteers, may import 303 Rifles for match shooting on certain conditions.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

POONA, MAY 4.

The case of Mullo Bhikoo, a cook in the Kirkee Station Hospital, who was charged with the murder of his wife Ritta, came before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, and jury to-day. Several witnesses were examined.

The accused, questioned by the Judge regarding his statement before the Cantonment Magistrate, said she abused him. As he had been drinking heavily the abuse enraged him, and he kicked her. Beyond that he did not know further.

The jury gave verdict of guilty, recommending Mullo to mercy.

The Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In 1900 the widows and children of honorary commissioned officers were given increased pensions, but the concession was made to apply only to the families of men who died subsequently to 1st November, 1900. The Secretary of State has now sanctioned a similar increase to all widows of honorary commissioned officers, irrespective of the date of widowhood, with effect from this month.

It having been represented that the charges made by the Supply and Transport Department for rations at the Delhi Manœuvres and Durbar were in all cases greatly in excess of those obtaining in the open market, the Government have decided that a reduction should be made on the basis of ordinary Field Service rates.

The Cup given by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company to be shot for by regiments belonging to or serving within the Punjab and Bengal Commands and the Hyderabad Contingent has been won by the 2-2nd Gurkhas with a score of 697 points. The 26th Punjab Infantry comes second with 685, the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, third with 661, and the 23rd Pioneers, only one point behind the last, fourth.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

LETTER BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to the Bombay Government reviewing at considerable length the entire negotiations which have taken place during the past four years in connection with the Indian Institute of Science proposed to be endowed by Mr. Tata, and showing (1) that the Government of India have throughout done their best to expedite the scheme; (2) That their attitude towards it remains unchanged; and (3) That they wish to deal liberally with the premoters and not to scrutinise too narrowly any proposals that are put forward with genuine desire to advance the progress of the negotiations. The letter goes on to state that the Government of India are prepared to increase their contribution in the same proportion as the Mysore Government increase theirs, thereby bringing the total income of the Institute to two and a quarter lakhs of rupees annually.

The Government of India are further prepared to contribute a lakh of rupees towards the buildings, thus raising the total at the disposal of the committee for this purpose to six lakhs. The letter goes on to propose that the difference of opinion which has arisen regarding the valuation of Mr. Tata's properties should be referred by the Bombay Government to a single arbitrator of high position, who should be empowered to call in two assessors, one of whom should be selected by Mr. Tata. The Government of India further call upon the Bombay Government for a scheme for the management of the assigned properties. This managing agency the Government of India think, should be entirely distinct from the governing body of the proposed Institute. Government further say that when the property has been vested to the treasurer of charitable endowments, they will proceed, in consultation with Mr. Tata, to consider the legislation necessary to bring the Institute into being, and to give it a constitution, which will enable it to enter upon its work at once. The Governor-General in Council hopes that Mr. Tata and his advisers will now so expedite the transfer of the Trust properties as to enable the Government of India to proceed at once with the legislation which has so long been under consideration.

OUTRAGE BY A SERVANT.

On the 17th April Mr. Greensill, a trader in Eastern Persia, was attacked by his Indian servant, who cut Mr. Greensill's throat with a razor, inflicting two severe though not dangerous wounds. Mr. Greensill is not in danger. The doctor attached to the Seistan Mission, who attended Mr. Greensill, pronounces the servant to be out of mind.

ROYAL ENGINEER POSTINGS.

Major J. A. S Tulloch is posted to command the Royal Engineers, Derajat District.

Major Russell is posted to the office of the Chief Engineer, Madras Command.

Brevet-Major G. A. J. Leslie to be Superintendent of the Park, Bombay Sappers.

THE TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted to the Government of India the names of the following gentlemen as representatives of the Chamber on the Tea Cess Committee:—Mr. E. Cable, president of the Chamber; Mr. Reginald Murray, Chief Manager, Commercial Bank of India, Ld.; and Mr. J. M. G. Prophit, Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT BIRUR.

OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.

BANGALORE, MAY 3.

The trial of Pandurang Row and Venkutram Iyer, assistant station-master and signaller, respectively, of Birur station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, charged under the Indian Railway Act with causing a collision between Kadur and Birur on the 8th April, came on here to-day before Mr. Lloyd, the Railway Magistrate. Both accused are defended by counsel.

Evidence was first given by Mr. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent, who said that the collision occurred within 120 yards of the Kadur distant signal. The witness proceeded to the spot immediately, and secured the "line clear" books of the accused. The particular charge against the first accused was that he did not remain at his post until his section was cleared by the train, this railway being worked on the absolute block system. The train, he said, had been despatched from Birur before the line had been cleared.

Much technical detail was then gone into. Reuben, the driver of the train from the Kadur end, deposed that he met the train just outside Kadur station running round the curve down hill. He shut off steam, put on the engine brakes, whistled for the guards brakes, and then jumped off the engine to save his life, seeing that collision was inevitable. The driver and the first fireman of the other train were injured, and the engines and many waggons were wrecked.

The trial is proceeding.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

POONA, MAY 4.

Moolan Rowshanaby valad Goolam Husain, a Borah merchant, instituted a criminal complaint on the 29th ultimo against Nagindas Amthalal of Messrs Jamnadas and Co., Bankers to the Royal Artillery, Kirkee, carrying on business in Centre Street, under Section 420, Indian Penal Code. It was mentioned in the plaint that he supplied general provisions to the coffee shop of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee which is under regimental management, and in consideration he received a cheque of Rs. 520-14-6 on the 28th April drawn in his favour by the Secretary of the Royal Field Artillery Institution on Messrs Jamnadas and Co who are regimental bankers. Nagindas came to learn that the Secretary of the Royal Field Artillery Institution has passed the cheque of the aforesaid amount in favour of the complainant, and he came to the shop of the complainant on the 28th ultimo to ask him to get it cashed at the shop of the accused as soon as possible. The complainant went with him at the shop of the accused and presented the cheque which was to be cashed. Accused then asked the complainant to affix one anna stamp upon the back of the cheque and write his name across it as acknowledgment. Complainant did so and gave him the cheque. Accused put it in his pocket and said that he was not going to give the money and asked the complainant to go away. When the accused was leaving the shop, the complainant caught hold of him and asked him to return the cheque, neither which he did. Then the complainant brought him before the Chief Constable, and asked him to keep the cheque in custody as he intended to file a criminal complaint against him. The Chief Constable kept the cheque in dispute in his possession. The statement of the accused was taken, and then a charge under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code was framed against him, and the accused was put on his defence. Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, appealed on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Karve and Mr. Master, appeared on behalf of the accused. Witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined, and one witness, Quartermaster-Serg ant W. M. Gradging, was examined and also cross-examined, and the case postponed.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

EULOGY OF THE LATE MR. K. M. SHROFF.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presiding.

The President said that they had practically met there that day to express their sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. K. M. Shroff, their late lamented colleague. Mr. Shroff had been a member of the Corporation for about twenty years, during which time he took a most useful and active part in its deliberations. In the capacity of a member of the Standing Committee, also for several years, the deceased worked with conspicuous ability. Mr. Shroff was a destinguished journalist, a scholar, and a traveller, and worked in many spheres of Bombay life with great usefulness. His loss, he was sure, would be keenly felt by the public.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then rose to move the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with sincere regret, of the death, on the 21th April, 1903, of their esteemed colleagues Mr. K. M. Shroff, who as a member of the Corporation for about 15 years and of the Standing Committee for 9 years, and also in other spheres of public usefulness, had rendered valuable services to the city. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's deep sympathy in their heavy affliction. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business." Sir Bhalchandra said, he endorsed all the remarks that had fallen from the President. The late Mr. Shroff took great interests in all the questions relating to Municipal affairs, and especially in the water question. He had studied it very carefully, and always threw great light on the subject. He freely gave expression to his views on every question he took up, and had rendered very useful and valuable services to the city.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the resolution. He said Mr. Shroff's great merit in his public services was his thorough independence. He was a hard-working member, and whenever he took up a question he put himself to considerable trouble in gathering facts relating to it. The way in which he had handled the question of overbridges in the city was an excellent example of his zeal and energy.

Mr. James Macdonald said he associated his views with all that was told of the late Mr. Shroff. He had come in constant personal contact with Mr. Shroff, and had found that he was a great lover of poetry. From conversation with him, he found in him a man of fine scholarship. His loss would be keenly felt in the Corporation as well as outside it.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in the course of his remark, alluded to the travels of Mr. Shroff. He said, Mr. Shroff had set a good example to the youth of this country by his travels in America and Japan. His journey to Japan had been productive of the promotion of commercial intercourse between that country and India and Bombay to a considerable degree. Mr. Shroff had, as a journalist, raised the tone of the vernacular press in Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Petit said Mr. Shroff's genial presence and independent personality would always be missed in the Corporation.

Mr. T. E. Wacha said that a progressive spirit was always to be seen about Mr. Shroff in the Municipal as well as other public affairs. He was a cultured man, and thoroughly understood what progressive Municipal reforms were needed in India. The reforms he brought forward had for their basis nothing but a progressive municipal spirit.

After Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. Viegas and Dr. Sukhia had addressed the meeting, the President put the resolution to the vote, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

"ASIAN" SPORTING TELEGRAMS.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft. for three-year-olds, colt 9st and fillies, 8st 9lb; the owner of the second to receive 400 sovs, and the owner of the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; R M—87 subs, Closed 5th November 1901.

Sir J Miller's br c Rock Sand, by Sainfoin—Roquebrune, 9st	J H Martin	1
Sir Daniel Cooper's b c Flotsam, by St Frusquin—Float, 9st	D Maher	2
Mr Arthur James's b c Rabelais, by St Simon—Satirical, 9st	K Cannon	3
Sir Edgar Vincent's ch c Countermark, by Worcester—Assay, 9st	W Lane	4
Sir Edward Cassel's ch c Sermon, by Friar's Balsam—Listen, 9st	W Halsey	5
His Majesty's ch c Mead, by Persimmon—Meadow Chat, 9st	M Cannon	6
Mr J Musker's b c William Rufus, by Melton—Simena, 9st	O Madden	7
Ld Derby's br c Chaucer, by St Simon—Canterbury, 9st	F Aylin	8
Mr Russel's b c En Garde, by St Simon—Engagement, 9st	J E Watts	9
Sir W Brodrick's Cloete's ch c Imperator, by Persimmon—FineLady, 9st	H Jones	10
Mr Foxhall Keene's ch c White Chapel, by Chorister—White Rose, 9st (Winner trained by Blackwell, Newmarket.)	L Lyne	11

Betting—6 to 4 against Rock Sand.
3 to 1 ,, Sermon.
7 to 1 ,, Flotsam.
8 to 1 ,, Rabelais.
10 to 1 ,, Countermark.
100 to 9 ,, Mead.
33 to 1 ,, William Rufus.
100 to 1 ,, Chaucer.
100 to 1 ,, En Garde.
100 to 1 ,, Imperator.
100 to 1 ,, White Chapel.

Flotsam, followed by Rock Sand, Mead, Sermon, and Rabelais, led up to the half mile, where Rock Sand came to the front, and won very easily by a length and a half; two lengths dividing second and third. Time 1min. 42sec.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs. each h ft. for three-year-old fillies, 9st. each, the owner of the second to receive 400 sovs., and the owner of the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; R. M.—76 subs. Closed 5th November 1901.

Lord Falmouths b f Quintessence, by St Frusquin—Margarine, 9st	H Randall	1
Prince Soltykoff's b f Sun Rose, by Sheen—Uula, 9st	W Halsey	2
Prince V Rapnacks ch f Skyscraper, by Velasquez or Ayrshire—Chelandry, 9st	D Maher	3
Mr J R Keene's ch f Dazzling, by St Leonards—Splendour, 9st		0
Mr J Musker's br f Baroness La Fleche, by Ladas—La Fleche, 9st		0
Major Eastace Loder's b f Hammerkop, by Gallinule—Concussion, 9st		0
Sir J Blundell Maple's ch f Kittywick, by Childwick—Kate Miller, 9st		0
Mr L Brassey's b f Red Lily, by Persimmon—Melody, 9st		0
Mr P P Gilpin's b f star of the sea, by Gallinule—Ethel, 9st		0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b f Girlie, by Royal Hampton—Minting Queen 9st		0
Sir W Brodrick Cloete's ch f Gingue, by Cherry Tree—Sigh, 9st		0
Lord Allington's ch f you go off, by Sir Hugo—Fase 9st		0

(Winner trained by J Chandler, Lamborne.)

Betting: 15 to 8 against Baroness La Fleche
9 to 4 against Skyscraper
4 to 1 against Quintessence
20 to 1 against Sun Rose

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THE LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

11 to 8	against	Rock Sand
7 to 1	,,	Vinicius
10 to 1	,,	Mead
12 to 1	,,	Flotsam
14 to 1	,,	Acsfull
25 to 1	,,	Songcraft
33 to 1	,,	Playbill

Vinicius won the French Two Thousand in a canter.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

On the Oval last evening a hockey match was played by the teams of the Bombay Gymkhana and the North Stafford Regiment. In the first half the Gymkhana were outplayed, the soldiers scoring four goals. The second half was more evenly contested but the game ended: North Stafford Regiment, 5 goals, Bombay Gymkhana 1 goal.

A patient at a hospital in Brooklyn, U.S.A., has just been successfully operated on by Dr. Figueira, of that city, for paralysis of the right side and tumour of the brain. Twelve square inches of the skull were lifted, and the tumour and one-eighth of the brain removed. The following day the paralysis had gone, and the man's sight began to return.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

Mr. G. Carmichael, Collector Panchmahals, and Political Agent, Rewakantha, performed an interesting ceremony in the Central Hall of the Telang High School, Godhra, on the 28th ultimo. The meeting on the occasion was largely attended. Among those present were Rao Bahadur Mayaram, Assistant Engineer; Rao Saheb Lalobhai K., Chitnis and Daftardar in charge; Rao Saheb G. V. Pathak, Sheth Bamanji A. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. Mehrvanjee Kothawala, Sheth Ismalji Abdool Hoosein Sahirwala, Sheth Ismalji Jalalbhai Karmuta, Messrs. Bhogilal N. Shah, B.A, LL.B., and Yavar Hoosain Kasimi, B.A., Assistant Deputy Inspector and Jekisandas Shroff, B.A.

Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, Headmaster, Telang High School, in the course of his address, explained to the audience why the school was called after the late Justice Telang, and how strenuously Dr. J. Pollen had worked to bring into existence the present High School. The speaker touched on the brilliant collegiate career of the late Judge. Finally in his double capacity as Honorary Secretary, Telang Memorial Committee, and Headmaster, Telang High School, he requested the President to unveil the portrait of one who might justly be styled a truly great and good man. Mr. Carmichael spoke as follows:—

It gives me very great pleasure to take part in the ceremony which has brought us here to-day. As you are all aware our High School of which we are so justly proud is styled the Telang High School in memory of the honourable Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang. His portrait which is to be unveiled to-day has been presented to the school by his son. The appropriateness of the gift will at once be recognised by every one, and on behalf of all those who are interested in the success of our High School I thank the donor for the wise and kindly thought who prompted his action. The picture will form a notable addition to the portraits that adorn the walls of this building. How Mr. Justice Telang's name came to be associated with the Godhra High School, Mr. Nanjiani, who was one of the original promoters of the scheme, has described. What strikes me is that it is a wonderful instance of the truth that the good men do, lives after them. It is curious to reflect that though Mr. Telang was in no way directly connected with our district yet had it not been for the influence of his personality we might have waited for years before we got our High School. It was not that a High School was not needed, but the means for providing one were not forthcoming until Dr. Pollen, whose portrait is another of the school's treasures, ably assisted by Mr. Nanjiani, skilfully employed the magic of Mr. Telang's name and conjured forth the handsome subscription which at once made it possible to complete the scheme. In the same way and with, to some extent, the same means we expect the Headmaster to produce from our school boys who will ultimately rival the position attained by Mr. Telang. The example of Mr. Telang's life should be for the boys of this school a perpetual stimulus to make full use of their opportunities and of the means of education here provided. This portrait will ever bring that example home to them in a concrete way much better than any precepts, but they must learn to associate with it a thought of the infinite pains and trouble the young Telang took to prepare himself for his career, to store his mind with knowledge, to train his faculties, and to develope his character. He was, it is true, exceptionally gifted. Born in 1850 he was only 14 when he matriculated, 17 when he took the B.A. degree, and at 19 became an LL.B. It is difficult to realise how much perseverance and industry is implied by these achievements. But this was only the begining of his life, the preparation for the work he had to do. He continued his studies obtaining first the junior and then the senior Dakshina fellowship, and then after a short period spent as a teacher he took up the practice of law and at once made his mark. In the short time of 20 years after closing his college career, when he was still 39 years of age, he was made a judge of the High Court. The crowning point of his career was reached when he was selected for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University. His success was not due to any influence or position, but was won simply and solely by his own industry and by the honour and respect which his sterling character evoked. He was cut off in his prime when he was only 43 and when there still seemed to be much useful work for him to do in this world. It is sometimes said that there were giants in the world in those days and that such men as Telang are not produced now. This is the verdict of old fogies. You with the world before you will not for a moment endorse it. The opportunities are still as good as ever. I hope and believe that they are better. The material has not deteriorated, and what is needed is industry coupled with a high ideal of what an educated man should be and do, industry to acquire knowledge and to train and exercise the faculties and the ideal to mould the character, to create a persevering spirit, and to instil in the heart a love for all that is just and true and honest. These are the main objects of education, and they are within the reach of every boy in this school. Let us trust that the brilliant example of the man whose name is associated with our school will never be forgotten.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A BRITISH MARKET.

ASTONISHING FIGURES.

Discussing the relative value of South Africa as a market for British merchandise compared with the markets afforded by other countries for the absorption of our industrial products, "The British South African Export Gazette" says:—In the year 1902 the United Kingdom exported merchandise to the value of £283,539,980, of which immense sum £108,988,213 went to our Colonies and Possessions, and £174,550,767 to other countries. In 1893 ten years previously, the total value of our exports was £218,094,865, of which £72,015,101 went to the Colonies and £146,079,764 to foreign countries. This means that while the total shipments increased during the decennium at the rate of 30 per cent., that portion which went to the Colonies was augmented to the extent of 51·2 per cent. But what shall be said to the further statement that the share which went to the British Possessions in South Africa was enhanced between 1893 and 1902 to the astounding extent of 187 per cent? For while in 1893 the South African purchases of British merchandise amounted to no more than £8,899,655, the value of these purchases had reached to as much as £25,590,611 in 1902. The rise in our trade with South Africa has been well maintained throughout the ten years, due allowance being made for the war. But further analysis shows that whereas in 1893 that country took no more than 4·1 per cent. of our total exports, or 12·3 per cent. of those to the Colonies, in 1902 it received 9 per cent. of the aggregate exportations, and 23·6 per cent, or nearly one-quarter of the goods sent to the Colonies.

If British trade with South Africa has increased so absolutely out of proportion with the natural increase of British trade generally it can only have done so by the displacement in a relative sense of other British markets to inferior positions. In 1893 South Africa had the last place among the six principal markets for our manufactures. In 1902, although in the meantime four of the other five had increased their purchasing capacity, South Africa attained the second place, India, with its dense population of 294,000,000, still retaining by a small margin the premier position. The United States and Germany, which were in 1893 second and third in importance as purchasers of our manufactures, are now relegated to third and fourth positions; France, which ten years ago was our fourth best customer, is last of the six; while Australia alone remains, as formerly, in the fifth place.

There is another aspect from which we can view the importance of South Africa as a British market compared with the other principal fields for our commercial enterprise—that of the value per capital of the population. In this respect South Africa secures the first place; for while India with a population of 294,000,000 takes British goods to the value of 2s. 4d. per head; the United States with 75,000,000, 6s. 3d. per head; France with 40,000,000 7s. 10d. per head; Germany with 50,000,000 9s. 1d. per head; and Australia with 3,800,000, 103s. per head, South Africa with a population, white and coloured, of 4,500,000, purchases from this country to the extent of 113s. per head, and thus leads the world in this regard.

In the last place, let us see in what particular departments British trade benefits by Cape purchasing. In a general way South Africa is a market for nearly every sort of our manufactures and produce. Thus it is absolutely our best customer for mining machinery, cutlery, hardware, cast and wrought iron, steel manufactures, apparel and slops, haberdashery and millinery, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness, and spirits. If the purchases of our merchandise increase during the next ten years in the same ratio as they have done during those under review, we shall be able to record for the year 1912 a value of British exports to South Africa of nearly £75,000,000, a sum equal to about three-fourths of the entire exportations now sent to our Colonies and Possessions.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT GODHRA.

The annual prize-giving to the successful boys of the Telang High School came off on the 29th April last, Mr. G. Carmichael, the Collector, Panchmahals, presiding. Among those present were Rao Bahadur Mayaram, Assistant Engineer; Rao Saheb Lalobhai K., Chitnis and Daftardar in charge; Rao Saheb G.V. Pathak, Deputy Educational Inspector; Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji of Mehtral; Kumar Shri Raisingji of Mehlol; Sheth Bamanjee A. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. Mervanjee Kothavala, Sheth Ismalji Abdul Hussein Sahirvala, Sheth Ismailji Jalalbhai Karamulla, Messrs. Bhogilal N Shah, B.A., LL.B.; and Yavar Hussein Kasim, B.A., Assistant Deputy Inspector. The proceedings were commenced by the Headmaster's address, who said:—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to the business of the day it seems advisable to place before you some facts and figures in connection with the work done during the year. I shall not, however, inflict on you dry or tedious statistics. Besides unlike yesterday, as we have a lengthy programme to go through, I shall try to be as brief as possible. To begin with the University Examinations the results of the Matriculation Examination will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory in the highest degree; for all the five students who presented themselves for the examination got through successfully, yielding a cent per cent. result. Last year out of 5 only 2 could pass. Some of the Matriculation class subjects were assigned to my first two Assistants, Messrs Shroff and Parikh, who I am happy to say worked with steady zeal. The University School Final result will also be found gratifying, though not to an equal extent. Out of 2 students sent up 1 passed the examination. In the Annual Examination held by the School staff, out of 144 pupils examined 95 passed, yielding a percentage of 65 against 148 presented and 70 passed, a percentage of 47, during the preceding year. The percentage is not only higher on the whole, but also in each and every standard. I shall now read to you some of the Inspector's remarks; "The building was in excellent order and everything presented in neat and clear appearance. The boys excelled in the latter respect, and their general appearance was much better than one usually finds in Government High Schools, where too often boys are allowed to come to school dirty with impunity. The play ground and gymnasium were in good order. Drill as noticed last year was very smart, and the gymnastic feats were well performed. . . . Discipline was good throughout." As regards number of pupils, I am sorry to observe, plague proved a deterrent twice during the year. The number on rolls at present is 170 against 202 during the preceding year.

The Headmaster then expressed his gratitude to the several European officers: Dr. Pollen to whom the school owed its very existence, Messrs Cadell, Kendall and Rohfeld, who had evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the school, and whose sympathy had taken the form of substantial aid in the shape of handsome donations or prizes. He then thanked the native gentlemen who had volunteered to defray the expenses of the day's ceremony. Thanks to the President for his presence amidst his many and multifarious duties concluded the Headmaster's address.

Recitations in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati followed, among which was a song of welcome, composed specially for the occasion. The next item of the programme was drill, which was found to be smart and a pleasing diversion.

After distributing prizes, the President in the course of his speech said that it afforded him very great pleasure to be present at the prize distribution, and that he was happy to say that under Mr. Nanjiani's Headmastership the Institution had shown unusually good record of work. He congratulated the Headmaster and his staff on the success achieved by them. He was favourably impressed with the faultless accents and good pronunciations of the recitors, whom he complimented as also the Headmaster. He wished the school continued success and ever increasing prosperity. After the President was garlanded by Mr. Nanjiani, the usual distribution of bouquets and pan upari closed the proceedings of the morning. Sweetmeats were distributed to the boys of the School on the following day.

THE NEED OF A HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I wish, if it meets with your approval, to advocate the wants of the poor Europeans and Eurasians in time of sickness. There is not a hospital in Guzerat where we are admitted, and those that can get to Bombay hospitals do so. But there are hundreds of us who have not the means, so have to linger and suffer and die. If you could write in your paper on the question hundreds would bless you. I feel certain that the wants of so many sufferers cannot be known to the Governor and his Lady, or the wants of the Europeans and Eurasians would be looked into. Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad have large hospitals with good European doctors, and I am sure the expense would not be much to have in either or all of the named hospitals a shelter for the poor sick Europeans and Eurasians, where they could have medical treatment. I could give you some information of the need of such help being extended to our race, for I am one only of such sufferers out of hundreds. Try and see by an article, in your valuable paper, to the help of hundreds of those who suffer for the want of skilled medical treatment.—Yours, &c.

W. W. ANSELL.

E. G. Hospital, May 2.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUKKUR.

A terrible fire broke out on the 28th ultimo in the Municipal Office at Sukkur at about 9-30 p.m. when the whole record room, Sindhi office and English office were burnt down with all their contents. Within one hour the roofs with the heavy girders came down, and the Municipal Office is now a mass of ruins. The Accounts Office was saved with great difficulty by the exertions of the Secretary and other Municipal servants and Commissioners. The whole of the old records with the English and Sindhi correspondence records and many other useful documents are totally destroyed. The Collector and almost all the officers were on the scene. The cause is not yet known. The Collector held an enquiry on the morning of the 29th ultimo before the members of the Managing Committee, and examined two peons and one naik who were on watch. A further enquiry was held in the evening. As we go to press, we learn by telegram that the destruction of the Sukkur Municipal Office with records is a serious matter in more ways than one, and it is suspected that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The Collector, who is the President of the Municipality, at an extraordinary meeting of the Municipality held yesterday said that it had been ascertained so far that the fire was not an accident, the motive of incendiaries was evidently to discredit the head of the office, and he appealed to the councillors to put aside all considerations of kindred caste and race and help wholeheartedly in unravelling the mystery and the detection of the culprits. The Engineer and Secretary said he had reason to suspect some office men to be at the bottom of the affair. A committee of four councillors was appointed to investigate the matter thoroughly. The Collector has felt the affair keenly as a blot on the Sukkur Municipality, which had hitherto enjoyed the highest reputation.—"Sind Gazette."

Somebody familiar with the contents of the twentieth chapter of Exodus, the fifth of Deuteronomy, and the fifth of the Gospel according to St. Matthew has been at work in the War Office. It has been notified from that Department that clergymen of the Church of England are not eligible for combatant commissions in the Volunteer Force, or for enrolment as Volunteers; though they may hold commissions in cadet corps or battalions.

There is not much change to record in the agricultural situation in the Punjab. Most of the crops have been reaped and threshing is now generally in operation. Some damage has been done by rain and hail in Mianwali and Sialkot districts, but elsewhere the harvest has proceeded without mishap. The yield is fair to average throughout the Province. Sowing for the autumn is now proceeding. The prospects of standing crops are good on irrigated land and average on dry land.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

THE TESTING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS.

GOLD ON THE RIVER PLATE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The statistical position in the cotton market is where the shoe pinches, especially, at the moment, the small stock here—the smallest at this time of year, as everybody knows, for twenty years past. This it is which has made the May shorts so nervous. The reports circulated some time ago that a good deal of cotton was headed for New York have proved groundless. The supply has steadily dwindled, until now it is a mere bagatelle. What is more, there seems little prospect of its being replenished in the near future. Then, there is a break every now and again in the Mississippi levee, which has a tendency to set the average bear's nerves on edge; the crop movement is, after all, nothing great, the experts are liberal, the season is unquestionably late in the South, and the fact is not lost sight of that a big acreage, which everybody expects, does not necessarily mean a big yield. According to the "Chronicle" figures, the area planted for 1898-9 was only 23,175,000 acres, yet the biggest crop on record, 11,235,383 bales, was raised for that season, while in 1901-2, with an acreage of 27,874,000 the largest ever known, the yield was only 10,701,443 bales. On an area about 4,700,000 acres less than this maximum the largest crop ever known was produced. On the "record" acreage the yield was 533,930 bales less than the "record crop. Hence it is clear that the acreage is far from being a reliable indication of the crop. The weather must decide what the latter will be. This, of course, is the merest truism, yet it is often forgotton. On the basis purely of supply and demand the market must be considered strong. The weak point in this speculation is that the outside public leaves cotton alone, fearing to be squeezed if they sell "short" or to be unloaded upon by the bull cliques if they go "long." Commission houses here are beginning to decline orders for this crop months on the ground that they are too much subject to manipulation.

The official monthly Government report, issued on April 1, says that the Cotton season is two to four weeks late in Louisiana and Texas, and correspondingly behind in other sections. Much valuable land has been inundated in the lower Mississippi Valley. Cotton planting is in progress in Southern Georgia and Eastern South Carolina. A very little has been planted in Alabama and Florida. Preparations are general for this work in Louisiana and Mississippi, except in the flooded districts. In Texas the crop is being planted in the central and southern portions, and some is coming up. The Florida weekly State reports says that a goodly acreage has been planted for cotton. From Greenville, South Carolina, it is reported that cotton can be raised very profitably at 7c., and there is no doubt that a big crop has been raised this season, and that the acreage for 1903 will largely exceed any ever devoted to cotton. All through that section fertiliser sales will be fully 30 per cent. more than last year. Last year 2,000 tons were sold in Greenville, and upwards of 3,000 tons have been sold thus far this season. It will require very little further moisture this summer to make a full crop, as the ground is already well soaked. There is still much cotton in the interior, and the mills have a large surplus stock already in their warehouses. Mount Pleasant, in the same State, reports that the ground is being rapidly prepared for planting Sea Island cotton. Stateburg, also in South Carolina, reports that more guano is being hauled than for many years past. The following reports have been received from various parts of Texas:—Paris: "After five months of rain, it seems reasonable to expect good weather during the next month, when the largest acreage this section has ever had will be planted for cotton." San Diego: "Some cotton is up and doing nicely, and will be chopped out shortly." Beeville: "General outlook very encouraging." Brownwood; "Crop prospects never better." Austin: "Little progress in new crop, but with good weather this delay will soon be made good." Weatherford: "Planting under way," Pilot Point: "The lateness of the season will curtail the corn area and cause a large increase in cotton acreage." Stephenville: "The acreage planted with cotton in Erath county this year promises to exceed last year's by 20 per cent. This is due to the large amount of new land which has just been placed under cultivation."

Under the title "Notes on Sampling and Testing," the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing house has issued a small yet very instructive handbook for the information and guidance of all who may be intersted in accurately ascertaining the qualities and composition of merchandise. Though mainly devoted to question connected with the testing of textile materials and manufactures, the "Notes" refer also to those associated with chemical tests, for the institution possesses a well-equipped labotory and its manager is a highly qualified chemist. The systematic examination of textiles by experts who are constantly and exclusively engaged in the work is of comparatively recent introduction into this country. It was first begun by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester institution having been established only eight years ago. Within that time the latter has made steady progress in regard not only of the scope of its operations, but also of the number and variety of the applications for its services. At first old habit led spinners, manufacturers, and merchants to think that they could do very well without a professional testing-house; but gradually the neglect and opposition disappeared, and the work now carried on in the secluded top storey of the Royal Exchange has won its way to the steem of the business community of the city and the wide district of which Manchester is the commercial centre. That is the result partly of better knowledge of the institution gradually diffused amongst the community, but partly also of the accumulated experience and skill of the staff and the increasing efficiency of the apparatus and methods employed. One object of the handbook is to place at the disposal of the reader some of the results of this experience, for the purpose of enabling him to understand the nature of the tests, their utility, the manner in which they are coducted, and the best methods of preparing and submitting samples for examination. Many manufacturers and others who have been accustomed to apply their own taste to textiles at the various stages of manufacture, after the manner of their forefathers, will be surprised to learn how much more precise and sat

modes of construction is estimated at 1,300,000 dols. gold as the estimate of the total cost of the works with wooden moles is dols.11,000,000 gold and with masonry dols.10,300,000 gold. This question of materials cannot be decided for two years, because it depends on whether with the new tariffs approved by the Syndical Chamber the proceeds of the port dues during two years in succession amount to dols.50,000 gold, in which case the contractors must construct the moles of masonry. Another cause of delay will be the necessity of expropriating the property, belonging to several different owners (some of whom are foreigners) between the "Reseguardo" and the "Argentino" Boulevard, which is expected to afford much profitable employment for lawyers, land surveyors, and so on. To obtain possession of the various properties pending the decision of arbitrators as to their value and as to the injury sustained by the owners by forced expropriation the contractors would have to deposit the amount offered as compensation but not accepted. There will also be a troublesome litigation in order to decide whether a certain portion of the shore of the river is public or private property, and, if the former, whether it belongs to the nations to the province, or to the Municipality. Altogether, "it is evident that the people of Rosario will have to wait a long time for their much desired port."

We have all of us been so busy lately discussing the Asiatic as a possible immigrant into South Africa, that it has not occurred to any of us to consider the question from the Oriental point of view. The "Japan Weekly Mail" just to hand has an interesting article, however, which enables us to get their point of view. Our contemporary says that Mr. Hisamizo, of the Japanese Consular Service who has just returned from a journey to South Africa, thinks that some opportunities offer for Japanese enterprise in that part of the world. At present the total trade of Japan in Natal and at Cape Town does not exceed £3,000 at each place. But it might easily be two or three times as much. Men of large capital must put their hand to the work, however, for so strenuously is British enterprise directed to the region that unless a projector can put up at least £100,000, he is not in the running. There are now six Japanese subjects in Natal. They are all engaged in the business of washing, and as they employ a number of natives and drive a thriving trade, they are respected and treated like persons of consideration. In Cape Town there is one Japanese store, belonging to the Mikado Sho-Kai, a firm of three members. In the Transvaal there are three Japanese, two of them being engaged as cooks in hotels at a salary of £4 a week. He thinks that articles of furniture, especially decorative articles like lacquer, silks, &c., would find a market, as all such things now come from England, and are very expensive. Mr. Hisamizo affirms that in consequence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japanese subjects are looked upon with great favour and that many Chinamen are said to have cut off their queues and donned foreign garb in order to pass for Japanese.

This report, which is by Mr. Consul De Zuccato, after giving a number of tables dealing with the shipping of the port of Venice tells us there was, in 1901, an increase of £32,353 in the direct import trade with the United Kingdom. In the export trade there was a small diminution of £1,530. In the total value of all merchandise imported into and exported from Venice, there was an increase of £1,261,541 in the imports and £1,319,806 in the exports. The total exports were £12,425,482 and imports, £13,414,382. It will gratify our cycle makers to be told that in Venice.—"British bicycles are considered the best and would be in greater demand if manufacturers would endeavour to conform to the wishes of the local buyers, quoting in francs, including all charges to destination, giving measurements according to the metric sytem, and undertaking the risk, which might be covered by insurance, to have the cycles delivered safe to the consignees, as is done by foreign competators. Even the few firms that are represented in this kingdom do not push their trade with the same energy as their Austrian and German rivals, who, when the season commences, publishes advertisements and have large placards constantly posted up in conspicuous places at all towns. Unless British merchants adopt the same plan the advantage will always remain with their rivals." Here are some interesting remarks about the famous Venetian lace: —The famous "point de Venise" has been known in Europe since the fifteenth century. It is said that in 1483 a quantity was exported to the United Kingdom from Venice, to be used at the coronation of King Richard the Third. Specimens of this delicate work can still be seen in the church of San Martino at Burano, and island about one hour's distance by boat from Venice. With the political decline and fall of the Republic the industry gradually disappeared in the town, and was only carried on at Burano by a few old women up to 1845, when it was extinguished. It was revived through the initiative of the Countess Marcello, and since her death has been continued under the direction of her son Count Fredinando Marcello. The old pieces have been perfectly reproduced, and the most exquisite lace is now exported to the principal countries in the world. There are two other well-known firms manufacturing lace on a large scale for exportation, namely, Messrs Jesurum and Co., and Messrs Melville and Ziffer. The Marcello School, in order to guarantee the genuineness of their products, have adopted a trade-mark formed of a small white band, on one side of which are words: "Scuola Merletti di Burano," and on the other: "Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen," woven in silk and gold. The ends of the band are secured by a lead bearing the impress of a clover on one side, with the letters S.M.B., and on the other a ducal cap and a patrician crown.

THE BLASTING OF "THE LION'S MOUTH."

"PEPPERCORN DAMAGES" PAID.

An amusing sequel has to be reported in connection with the blasting of "the Lion's Mouth" on the Kadugannawa Incline, last month. Although nearly all the railway officials turned up in strength not one seemed to have given a thought to the fact that they were dealing with property belonging to estate of Lady de Soysa. Judge then of the astonishment of the General Manager and the rest of the "heads" upon receiving shortly after the blasting of "the Lion's Mouth" had taken place, a politely-worded communication from her Ladyship asking what right the Railway Department had to destroy her property and did they not think that as the property belonged to Lady Soysa her Ladyship had a right to be consulted on the point? Not till the receipt of this communication did the Railway authorities proceed to look into matters. The result of their investigations proved only too conclusively that the contention of her Ladyship's representatives was the correct one. We understand that some interesting correspondence then passed between the parties, culminating in the Railway department enquiring of Lady de Soysa's representatives what compensation they considered themselves entitled to. In reply to this Lady de Soysa's representatives, we are informed, wrote back waiving any claim to special compensation and merely pointing out that their object was to conserve Lady de Soysa's rights and that under the circumstances her Ladyship would deem the payment of one cent a sufficient acknowledgement of the bona fides of her claim. It is interesting to note that the Government have admitted their liability and duly forwarded to Lady de Soysa's representatives the infinitesimal damages claimed. That cent piece should now be hand-somely mounted and be passed down to posterity as an interesting instance of Peppercorn Damages.—"Ceylon Independent."

A Cyclone is reported to have occurred in Alabama, the track of which lay across the outskirts of Hendersville. The report states that fifteen people were killed and one family entirely wiped out. Twenty-five people were injured. The cyclone wrought havoc to farm buildings and houses, which were in many cases entirely destroyed, and many buildings lost their roofs and were otherwise dismayed. Trees were uprooted and a railway bridge wrecked, while large numbers of farm stock were killed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Presidential Address is the principal part of the proceedings in such Conferences and Congresses, which reviews almost all the subjects which are to be treated in the Conference in a general manner, and as it has already been published in your issue of the 27th instant, my task has become an easier one. I would, however, subjoin the different resolutions passed in this Conference, giving purport of the speeches made by different distinguished speakers in support of these resolutions, as far as I can remember:—

RESOLUTION I.

This Conference desires to place on record its sense of the heavy and irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the sad and untimely death of Mr. W. S. Caine. In him India loses not only a great Temperance Reformer but an earnest and powerful champion of her interests which he sought on every occasion to further with unflagging zeal, marked ability, and noble disinterestedness. And this Conference begs to tender its respectful sympathy to Mrs. Caine and other members of the family in their sad bereavement. The President be authorized to communicate this resolution to Mrs. Caine.

RESOLUTION II.

(a) That this Conference records its deep and sincere satisfaction that the Government of India have been pleased to accede to the demand repeatedly made by Indian public opinion, and reduce taxation by taking off 8 annas a maund from the duty on salt, and raising the exemption limit of income-tax from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per annum.

(b) And this Conference trusts that the salt duty which presses heavily upon the poorest classes of the population will be reduced still further, as the finances of the State permit.

(c) That this Conference, however, notes with regret that the excise duties on cloth manufactured by Indian mills which are so unjust in principle are maintained in spite of the fact that the large and recurring surpluses of the Indian Exchequer easily permit of their abolition; and in view of the continued depressed state of the Cotton Industry throughout India, this Conference respectfully urges upon the attention of the Government the great necessity of removing these duties at an early date.

RESOLUTION III.

That in the opinion of this Conference the procedure adopted by the Bombay Government as the Court of Appeal, from the decisions of the courts in the different Political Agencies in the Presidency, Southern Maratha, Kattiawar, Revakantha, Mahikantha, and Palanpur, of refusing to hear parties and inviting them only to submit written memoranda of arguments, is a serious departure from the recognised traditions of British Courts, and is highly prejudicial to the interests of justice. This Conference, therefore, prays that Government will be pleased to take steps to bring this procedure in a line with that adopted by the Bombay High Court or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

RESOLUTION IV.

That in view of the fact that evacuation is now recognised as the most effective practical remedy against the spread of plague, as also of the facts that the evil of overcrowding in cities urgently calls for abatement by the expansion of the areas, this Conference earnestly urges upon the attention of Government the great necessity of encouraging the construction of buildings on agricultural land for facilitating speedy evacuation in plague times, and for remedying the evils of overcrowding by a substantial reduction in the present burdensome scale of building fines or revised assessments.

RESOLUTION V.

That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for making provision for higher commercial education, and urges the establishment not only of commercial schools but of Merchants' Colleges and prays for a liberal allotment from the public funds for the purpose.

RESOLUTION VI.

That in view of the difference of opinions that exist between official and non-official classes as to whether the material condition of the mass of our people is deteriorating or otherwise, this Conference resserts its resolution of last year in support of the demand put forward by the Famine Union of London for a detailed inquiry into the economical condition of a few typical villages in the Presidency.

RESOLUTION VII.

Judicial Service:—That this Conference is of opinion that the present system under which a very large proportion of the District Judgships, Joint Judgships, Assistant Judgships are filled by covenanted Civilians without any special legal training, and without adequate guarantee of the knowledge of law necessary for the satisfactory discharge of the very important and responsible Judicial duties entrusted to them is injurious to the best interests of efficient judicial administration in the moffusil.

This Conference, therefore, prays that Government will be pleased to take early steps for placing the present system upon such footing as will ensure the confidence of the bar and the public in the judicial administration in the district and a higher standard of efficiency in the administration of law.

RESOLUTION.—VIII.

(a) That this Conference notes with great regret and disappointment that in spite of the serious suffering endured by the agriculturists of this Presidency during the last twelve years owing to a succession of calamitous seasons and the grievous deterioration that has in consequence taken place in their material condition, a single year's normal crop has been accepted by Government as indicating a return of normal times to the agricultural classes, and that on this supposition Government contemplate during the coming year the recovery of large arrears in addition to the year's demand.

(b) That in the opinion of this Conference the agrarian problem over the greater part of the Presidency has never become so serious that nothing short of radical remedial measures such as a general lowering of assesment and the fixing of the reduced demand in perpetuity will save the situation. And that till this boon of permanent settlement is granted, and as a measure leading to it, this Conference earnestly urges upon the attention of Government the great necessity of imposing a statutory restriction upon the State's power to increase assessments at each revision by providing that such revision should, as suggested by the Government of Lord Ripon, be based upon the sole consideration of a rise and fall in prices, and that where an enhancement is made it should be only a moderate proportion of the rise in prices.

(c) That this Conference while thanking H. E. Lord Northcote for the announcement that his Lordship made four months ago providing a more liberal and automatic policy of suspensions and remissions, respectfully suggests that the proposed rules on the subject should be published for general information, and public criticism invited before they are finally adopted.

(d) That this Conference is of opinion that the gradual encroachment of forest areas reserved and unreserved on the village commons of old times is a source of great hardship to the agriculturists of the Presidency and the Conference prays that Government will be pleased to set apart for each village sufficient land for the grazing of its cattle, and that till such free land has been assigned to a village no fees be charged for permitting its cattle to graze in forest areas.

RESOLUTION IX.

(a) That this Conference while reaffirming its resolution of last year on the recommendations of the Universities Commission notes with satisfaction that its views on the subject have received emphatic and unequivocal support from the Senates of the three Indian older Universities, and in view of the practical unanimity of opinion among these important educational authorities the Conference earnestly trusts that the Government of India will set the public mind at rest by declining to give effect to the main proposals of the Commission.

(b) That in the opinion of the Conference whatever the defects there may be in our system of University Education no change in the present constitution of the Senates and the Syndicates will remove them, and that no real reform of the University education by the action of Government is possible unless Government first makes its own colleges model institutions both as regards manning, and general equipment and following the practice prevailing in other civilized countries devotes liberal funds to the spread of University education.

The fifth resolution was proposed by Mr. Iyer, who has made commercial education his special study. He said by commercial education he did not mean that these schools and colleges should turn out clerks, writers, and accountants as they are turned out by our present schools and colleges. In the United States of America and Germany he said the commercial higher education is given with the intention of turning out great traders, directors of great trading companies, princes of merchants, and cultured men in commerce. In fact it was the intention, he said, to establish a different syndicate for commercial educational curriculum of our country. For this purpose, he said, Government should set apart liberal grant of money from its revenues for their maintenance. It is argued on the other side, he said, that without money it was difficult for commercial students to become princes of merchants, but his reply to them was that no money is required for these students who exert themselves steadily with singleness of purpose. The history of other countries teaches many lessons wherein peons carrying post have become greatest merchants of the day and he would advise his hearers not to be despondent on that score. If they follow the footsteps of their brethren in other countries he was sure success was theirs.

Mr. Shankerrao Apte of Hubli seconded the resolution and said he did not understand how the subject of commercial education entirely escaped the attention of the promoters of the higher education in this country. He said it was a general idea that commerce means to purchase certain things cheap and sell them dear. But he said that was not the principle on which commercial education was regulated in the countries which we are called upon to take as our model. In these countries a systematic education is given on scientific basis which we should follow here in its entirety. Our trade has suffered a great deal. He said owing to foreign competition our arts have suffered a great deal and people generally now took upon agriculture as the only source to fall back upon for their sustenance. But they must remember that they are required to keep pace with the changing times. With these remarks he commended the resolution for the acceptance of the audience.

The 6th resolution was proposed by Mr V. R. Natu of Belgaum. In support of this resolution he said that there was no necessity of making any lengthy speech in support of this resolution in as much as it was an old resolution brought forward from the proceedings of the last Conference. Reasons of appointing commissions to enquire into the typical villages were fully given by the famine union, and given expression to by the deputation which waited upon the Secretary of State, who on his part communicated to the Government of India. In the budget speech Sir Edward Law, Mr. Natu said had given his grounds for not appointing the commission, but on the contrary the Government of India is of opinion that masses were improving in their material condition, and that they did not agree with the view put forth by the famine union. Mr. Natu said, the Hon. Prof. Gokhale had dealt with this subject very ably in his speech in the Supreme Legislative Council, and he would not take up the time of the audience in reiterating the same arguments, but he would point out that the death rate in the masses had increased and birth-rate had been decreased. This fact was sufficient he said to vitiate the result come to by Sir Edward Law.

Mr. Dev of Khandesh seconded the resolution. He said there was no necessity of any evidence to prove that the masses were improving. The best thing for them was to go to the ryots themselves and ask them the state of their own affairs. It was argued on the other side that if we go to them they will be annoyed. But he was astonished to hear such an argument as this. If we wanted to ascertain the state in which they lived they will be too glad to narrate their own tale without annoyance. If two honest persons, he said, came to two different conclusions on the one given point it was but right that there should be a third person to settle the dispute and say what party's conclusion was correct. If the people and the Government do not agree the matter should be settled by the appointment of a commission. Other difficulty brought forward by the Government side was of heavy expenditure that would be necessary for the appointment of commission but the speaker said that the commission would not take as much money as was lavished on the Delhi Durbar. Mr. Dev requested other delegates to enquire into some of the villages in their own districts the state of the ryot and bring with them in the next Conference in a tabulated form the actual income of the ryot, the amount of assessement they were required to pay, the amount of debt they were involved in, number of cattle and other property which he may have in the shape of house in their possession to enable the Conference to make their case stronger that it was at present.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Mauds of Poona and was carried unanimously.

In proposing the seventh resolution Mr. Karandiker of Satara said that as there were many lawyers before him it was unnecessary for him to make any special effort to commend the resolution to their approval with lengthy remarks. It was a fact well-known to the gentlemen present, he said, that when any cases are sent up to the High Court in which questions of fact were concerned the High Court did not interfere in the judgment given by the Lower Court, but the decisions given by efficient and long standing subordinate judges were in many cases reversed by the assistant and district judges owing to the ignorance of the language of the district in which such courts are situated. Raw and inexperienced revenue officers were transferred to the judicial administration where in they were called upon to pronounce judgment in important cases without any previous legal knowledge. What these officers in the exercise of their judicial authority over the subordinate courts owing to the ignorance of land and language reverse the judgment of the lower courts not only detrimental to the interests of parties concerned but injurious to the best interests of the judicial administration in the moffusil.—It was seconded by Mr. Chhatre of Belgaum and supported by Mr. Samant of Sholapur and carried unanimously.

The eighth resolution was proposed by Mr. Karandiker of Satara with the following words:—It is a matter of regret that the Government contemplate the recovery of large arrears of Revenue in addition to the year's demand during the coming year in spite of the serious suffering endured by the agriculturists. It was not the opinion expressed by himself, but the Government has endorsed this opinion in their Administration Report for the year 1901-02. Here he read the quotation from the Report in support of his statement. He said that the resolution spoke of the material condition of the agriculturist, but he would like to add moral condition also. The primary education given to the people was only 20 per cent of the population as the Hon. Professor Gokhale put it in his speech before the Supreme Legislative Council. He said he did not like to take up the time of the audience as he was to be followed by the distinguished speaker like Mr. Tilak who had made the subject his life long study.

Mr. Tilak seconded the resolution. He said that 60 years British rule in this presidency had reduced the agriculturist to the present state. In other presidencies there were middle class men such as Landlords, Talukdars, Mirasdars, &c., between the Government and the ryots, but in Bombay State is the landlord. In the beginning of the British rule there also there were Desais, Deshpandes, Khots, &c., but that class has been swept away gradually. Let the Government be the landlord or the State they should not take more than 1-5th or 1-6th of the land produced as sanctioned by our old rules. In the year 1818 Lord Elphinstone ruled that the Government had not the proprietary right of the land but would be entitled to receive land tax only, but since then the legislature has done away with this noble principle. At the time of each revision survey there has been an incessant increase of these taxes on the ground that the prices have increased, communications improved, roads made for taking the produce to the nearest market. The present land tax was imposed at high price rate only and it was not susceptible of any further increase. If the Government was pleased to be content to receive 1-6th of the produce the speaker was sure that the result would be the same as permanent settlement.

Mr. Pandit of Karwar suported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Padhye of Bombay proposed the ninth resolution. He said that the three older universities had decided after mature consideration against the decision of the University Commission. He said that Lord Curzon refered this subject in his Budget speech and said that there was a cry everywhere for improvement in the University education some two years ago, and with a view to remedy it he appointed the Commission after consulting the educational experts at Simla. Mr. Padhye said that no body knew what the result of the consultation was as it was kept a State secret. Sir Raleigh said in his vice Chancellor speech at the Calcutta convocation address that the report of the University Commission was not properly understood by the Indian public. The speaker was surprised to find that the recommendations which were couched in very simple words could not be understood by the educated Indians. He read out that portion of Lord Curzon's speech, and commented upon the absurd conclusion his Excellency arrived at. There is still a cry of the people for reform, but the reform suggested by the Commission was not the one in which they would long for. The speaker was one of those who supposed that there were some learned men outside the Government as there were in Government. He would therefore ask the Government "Do not be impatient and do not be censorious. Do not impute dark conspiracies or assume that the misguided men in the country were outside the Government and all enlightened inside it."

Mr. Kelker of Poona seconded the proposal which was carried with acclamation.

The tenth and the last was the omnibus resolution which comprised miscellaneous subjects such as Forest Laws, Excise Abkari duty, Arms Act, and the treatment of third class passengers by Railway companies.

This was proposed by Mr. Bodas of Bombay, seconded by Khot of Belgaum, and supported by Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Wacha said the previous speakers blamed the Government for doing this and that, and as there was nobody to represent the give of the Government at the meeting he would like to take the Government view of the matter. Forest is preserved on a scientific basis so that we may have rains not with a view to increase the State revenue but indirectly the Government get good profit for which they are not responsible. Excise Abkari duty, you say, is increased, but on the other hand you know well that revenue derived from opium has much decreased; so the result is the same. On the other hand the increase in revenue showed a sign of your prosperity, and he did not understand on what grounds you blame Government for it; Why do you want arms? Government has kindly taken upon itself the duty of protecting your person and property. There is the vigilant police. You have speedy, less costly conveyance in Railway but his reply to them was that no money is required for these students who exert themselves steadily with singleness of purpose. The history of other countries teaches many lessons wherein peons carrying post have become greatest merchants of the day and he would advise his hearers not to be despondent on that score. If they follow the footsteps of their brethren in other countries he was sure success was theirs.

The resolution was carried amidst cheers.

The last resolution, a vote of thanks to the president, was proposed by the Hon'ble Professor Gokhale which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings terminated after cheers for the King-Emperor.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

MEMORIAL FROM THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the Novelty Theatre this evening, a meeting convened by the Bombay Ratepayers' Association will be held to consider a memorial proposing several amendments in the Bombay Improvement Act. The memorial states that the Act was passed at a time of public panic and the people did not oppose it the in the hope that it would be the means of stamping out the plague. The memorialists now find that then Improvement Trust has not succeeded in checking the progress of the disease. They suggest that the number of the elected members of the Trust should be the same as nominated by the Government, and that the District Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency should also be given the right of electing a member. At the time of passing the Act it was stated that the Government contribution to the expenditure of the Trust would be the largest, but that has not proved to be the case. The whole burden, it is maintained, has been thrown on the Municipality, and the largest share of the expenditure is being paid by the Bombay Municipality. The annual Municipal contribution amounts to five lakhs of rupees, which, counting at the rate of four per cent. per annum, gives a capital of Rs. 125 lakhs. It is next suggested that the Tribunal of Appeal is not legally constituted Court: that it is possible, under the present Act, to appoint as Special Collector a person who has not had regular legal training and that the right of appeal which now exists, small as it is, is useless. It is proposed that instead of the Collector, the Tribunal of Appeal should be made the original Court of Investigation, and more elastic provision should be made for appealing against its decisions to the High Court. The memorialists proceed to allege that the Improvement Trust abuses its power by giving the name of "Street Schemes" to the projects for acquiring land for building purposes for improving insanitary areas, &c. They also complain against incomplete schemes as being inconvenient, and pray that the Trust may be stopped from acquiring property for the purpose of raising income only, and that whecever property may be acquired which is not open to objection on the ground of sanitation, a compensation of 15 per cent. on the assessed value be allowed as is done in England. It is further urged that it should be made incumbent on the Board to publish full details of its schemes, or at least such details should not be withheld from the Municipality. Only such details should be held back, the publication of which may be prejudicial to public interests. Incomplete scheme should not be made public. A sanitary survey of the City of Bombay is also recommended with a view to ascertain all the insanitary areas and to enable the Board first to undertake the improvement of the most insanitary localities. The memorialists then recommend the postponement of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme, on the ground that it would prevent the Board from directing its attention to more important schemes. In conclusion they urge that the Board should not be allowed to raise a loan of more than a crore of rupees.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES AND "THE SILVER KING."

Mr. Jones had already given two or three hostages to theatrical fortune in the form of one-act plays of notable merit (the earliest being "It's Only Round the Corner," produced at the Theatre Royal, Exeter, in 1878), when, with the collaboration of the late Henry Herman, expert in the stage-craft of melodrama, he cast the theme of his long-shelved novel into dramatic shape, and produced that extraordinarily popular play "The Silver King," which, after holding the stage for over twenty years, may now be regarded as almost a classic of its kind. The memorable production of "The Silver King" in 1882 (says a writer in "Cassell's Magazine") practically auspicated Mr. Jone's career as a popular playwright, and though it committed him for a time to the service of spectacular melodrama—a "bond-slave" he called himself during that period of individual artistic repression—the financial profits of success in that class of work enabled him in a few years to emancipate himself from the fetters of managerial exigency, and devote his pen to the writing of plays that should approach nearer to his own ideals of the dramatic art, "Saints and Sinners" was the play through which he first asserted his independence, and, in attempting to depict contemporary religeous life upon the stage, he boldly claimed for the British dramatist a larger freedom in choice of subject and a more generous privilege of presenting actual modern life as it might appear to his personal artistic vision. As one of the pioneers of the modern movement in the direction of dramatic vitality, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has never relaxed his efforts since he made that early valiant assertion of dramatist's right of expression, applying always to his art the true British principle of liberty of the subject, while his own powers gradually developed.

DECORATIVE ARTS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

In the beginning the aim of art was decoration, and all down the ages by no means the least of its achievements have been effected in the same direction. When we consider the mode of life of pre-historic man then we can only wonder (says a writer in the "Reliquary") that the art of beauty could have had any origin at all, still more that it should ever have attained such accomplishment, even as early as the age of Bronze, when it delighted to decorate with comely forms the great bronze shield or horse-harness of the warrior, or the woman's fibula or pin. Yet as early as man fabricated a funeral urn, mis-shapen though it might be, so soon did he endeavour to decorate it with some primitive pattern, parent of the chevron, the spiral, or the wave; made with some equally primitive implement, a twist of cord, a plait of grass, a sharp stick or bone, or even the thick of his thumb. Sometimes even, more narrative and less formal, he became almost an historiographer, as when he engraved the episode of the mammoth hunt on the tusk, the trophy of his triumph. And as step by step he advanced along the path of art which then, more than poetry or music, led to civilisation, his efforts were mainly decorative, whether applied to the walls, floor, and utensils of the temples of his gods, or to those of his own more humble habitation. Thus we find in ancient times the things of every-day use, made not only for utility, but for beauty, and that to such a degree as, in some branches of art, we may imitate to-day, but not surpass. We can hardly expect to excel the beauty of form or the fitness of decoration of the amphoræ, the hydriæ, or the cantharí of the ancients, or to rival the richness of colour and design of the illuminated manuscripts of the mediæval scribe. Yet these beautiful ceramic forms were but the pots and jugs of every day utility; these glowing pages were in daily use in cathedral, parish church, or for private devotions. Even in such mundane matters as manor-rolls, accounts of stewards' disbursements, and receipts, etc., decoration was not despised, albeit restricted to margins or initials.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 25th March 1903.

		Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th April 1902—	G I P R system...	1,34,977	9,06,415	11,093	11,12,515
	I M R do ...	52,743	1,43,309	3,485	1,99,537
	Total ...	2,47,720	10,49,754	14,578	13,12,052
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th April 1901—	G I P R system...	2,19,750	7,42,082	3,222	9,65,034
	I M R do ...	57,354	2,14,214	524	2,72,092
	Total	2,77,104	9,56,276	3,746	12,37,126
Increase or Decrease...	G I P R	— 24,773	+1,64,333	+ 7,871	+ 1,47,481
	I M R...	— 4,611	— 70,905	+ 2,961	— 72,555

At Pont-blyd-dyn, a village near Mold, Flintshire some children were playing near their homes, when under the root of a tree adjoining a brook, they found altogether seventy-two sovereigns. It is remembered in the village that about twelve years ago an old man, who has since died, was robbed of £150 in the locality. It is supposed that the money found is a portion of the proceeds.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in north-east India and the united provinces, and has risen briskly in Upper Sind and the West Punjab. Rain has fallen in Kashmir and thunder showers are reported on the west coast and Mymensing and one and a half inches of rain has been received at Mymensing and Sonemarg, and half an inch at Srinagar and Trivandrum. Local thunder storms may occur in Bengal during the next 24 hours, but conditions are still unfavourable for general rain in that region. The mean temperature for the past 24 hours continued largely above normal in the interior of Burma and Bengal, and was also in large excess in the Simla and Mussoorie hills and adjacent Sub-mountane districts. It was in defect in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded was 112 degrees at Jacobabad.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 4th May.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been brisk rise of pressure at Lahore, a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Saugor, and small irregular changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Bhavanagar, Khandwa and Surat and the minimum from 4° to 7° at Secunderabad, Mangalore, Malegaon, Sirsa and Lahore. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobabad and Khandwa to 86° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 69° at Belgaum and Rajkot to 84° at Jhansi.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Colombo, Bellary, Mangalore, Karwar, Bombay and Raipur. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain in light showers fell at Calicut and Colombo. Weather continues fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	...inches	29·816
Temperature of the Air	...degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	78·3
Dew Point	...	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	...	0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	...	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	...degrees	91·1
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	...	72·2
General Directions of wind.*	...NNW., S, WNW.,	NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	...miles	181

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr P L Moore of Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment is appointed to officiate as First Asst Commr and Dist Magte of Coorg during the absence on privilege leave of Mr P A Booty or until further orders.

The services of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 15th April.

The services of Major R J Marks I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

Lieut-Col S H Browne M D C I E I M S (Bengal) Principal and Prof of Medicine Lahore Medical College is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Bengal with the effect from the 16th April.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Lieut-Col F F Perry F R C S I M S (Bengal Prof of Surgery Lahore Medical College is appointed to be Principal of that College in addition to his own duties vice Lieut-Col S H Browne M D C I E I M S Bengal.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Capt D W Sutherland M B I M S Bengal Prof of Materia Medica and Pathology Lahore Medical College is appointed to be Professor of Medicine in that College vice Lieut-Col S H Browne M D C I E I M S Bengal.

With effect from the date of assuming charge Capt H G Melville M B I M S Bengal is appointed to be Prof of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College vice Capt D W Sutherland M B I M S Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut A Smith F R C V S Prof Punjab Vety College Lahore is granted five months' special leave with effect from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers of the Political Department of the Government and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners:—Lients W G Hutchinson and T H St G Tucker Indian Army.

Mr R H Kealy of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st May and is also granted special leave for three months under in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr R D Hare officiating Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts is appointed to be the officer who shall dispose of appeals against decrees or orders passed by Mr J K Batten as Civil and Seassion Judge Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr August Seibold as acting Consul for Germany at Madras during the absence of Mr A Gerdes.

Mr H R C Dobbs of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 4th class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne Interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.

During interruption telegrams for Haiti San Domingo Curacao and Venezuela will be forwarded via Bermudas up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.

They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject for delay.

Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.

Telegrams forwarded by Land Lines.

Khanu route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	Nil	..	..
Teheran	4	2	25 p m	...	24
Suez	4	3	00 p m	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 4th May 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	51	0	1
" Karachi	0	49	0	3
" Madras	0	44	0	3

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week endieg 21st March amounted to Rs. 2,549, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,011; total earnings from 1st January to 21st March were Rs. 32,893, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,712.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st March amounted to Rs. 16,931, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 152; total earnings from 1st January to 21st March were Rs. 3,06,166, a increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,953.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

"SIX OF US AT HOME."

The Royal children were loth to leave Paris, and the Pr

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At most railway stations and many other public places in London there have lately been put up notices warning people against spitting, but so far very little attention has been paid to these by the offenders, and spitting in railway carriages, omnibuses, and on public footpaths goes on much as before. However, spitting has been firmly put down in Liverpool by the Corporation, and the London County Council will probably soon obtain a by-law imposing penalties for this practice in railway carriages, and public places. The importance of the movement can hardly be exaggerated. Consumption is a disease which ought not to exist at all, and is declining steadily wherever care and cleanliness are brought to bear upon it. Yet on an average more than three people every day, or 7,700 a year, die of this lingering and painful disease in London alone. In fourteen years the death-rate from tuberculosis in Prussia has decreased by one-third, while in this country decrease is only one-fifth.

It is the power of the tubercle bacillus to live on indefinitely in the form of an almost invisible dust that is the chief danger of consumption. Formerly it was thought that it was an hereditary disease, that it "ran in families," but since then it has been discovered that it "runs in houses," and that furniture, carpets, walls, and clothing all harbour the deadly dust which certainly arises when one of the inhabitants has the disease. It is extremely risky to live in the same house with a patient, unless elaborate precautions are taken. The consumption hospitals are always full, they have to confine themselves to patients in the early stages, where there is a chance of recovery, and all over London there are doomed patients, probably fully twenty thousand of them, a burden to themselves and their friends, dying a painful and lingering death. Cleanliness, plenty of nourishment, and open windows, especially in bedrooms, give the best protection against this fatal scourge.

The United States Geological Survey treats water supply and irrigation as matters of national concern, and a paper issued by the department, from the pen of Mr. Charles Schlichter, contains information which will be of interest to the poor dwellers in the Thames Valley who have lately been bemoaning the scarcity of rainfall. Although the water within the earth's crust only extends downwards about six miles, all fissures and cavities in the rocks being squeezed out of existence below that depth, the water in the ground is about a third as much as that of the ocean, and is sufficient to cover the world to a depth of three-quarters of a mile. These under-ground waters flow through the earth at an exceedingly low rate, sometimes a mile in a year or less, but they are always on the move. The upper waters generally follow the same general direction as the visible watercourses, but there is sometimes an under, river shut off by impervious strata, which moves in a quite different direction.

Since the Russian physician, Metchnikovi, found that in certain diseases the distinctive microbe was seized and devoured by the big white corpuscles of the blood, which he called "phagocytes, and that the disease only triumphed if the phagocyte had to swallow more microbes than it could digest, physicians have been eagerly inquiring into the phenomenon. One would have thought that the discovery would have inspired a comfortable confidence in Divine Providence, for there can hardly be a more encouraging thought than that if man keeps his body clean and healthy he has within him armies of little creatures that will devour any naughty microbe that tries to find lodgment. But no, the physicians are not like that, they now want to dose the little creature with serums and things to assist him in his work. Dr Grunbaum has been giving a series of lectures to the Royal College of Physicians on the subject, which are reported in the 'Lancet.' The extraordinary provision now made for helping the little phagocyte is enough to make one marvel at the resources of civilization.

It appears that the white corpuscle, or phagocyte, or watch-dog of the human inside, is not only prepared to seize upon and eat up the microbe of any malignant disease that may be floating about, but when, like the war-horse, he scents battle in the air, he produces a number of children called amboceptors to help him in the fray. The phagocyte can get two or three microbes into his little stomach at once, and the amboceptor will close with a microbe in a deadly struggle. And now for the brilliant idea of science. In order to get mankind fully prepared to meet the attacks of disease, the little phagocyte is encouraged to breed his amboceptors beforehand! A little "serum," or filtered blood of an animal that had the complaint, is injected into the veins, and the phagocyte, scenting the disease, but unable to track the enemy, calls out his reserves, or produces his amboceptors from somewhere in his inside, and sends them on the warpath. The poor creature is baffled and made sick, so that he strains himself to the utmost limits before the disease arrives at all? This, it appears, is the theory of vaccination, which was not known before! Always keep crying 'Wolf' to the phagocyte, by sending little doses of serum through the veins, and you will keep him perpetually on the watch.

But, of course, there are many diseases, and the phagocyte must be kept on the watch for them all. As to typhoid fever, for instance, this is what Dr. Grunbaum says: 'In the case of typhoid fever it would appear that various strains of the bacillus should be used; and since the immunity conferred does not last long revaccination at comparatively short intervals is advisable.' In some cases the serum is bactericidal, that is, it helps the phagocyte by poisoning his enemy the microbe. In other cases the the serum introduced is an antidote to the poison of the disease microbe, and the microbe goes on flourishing, but you get better of the disease, because the filtered animal blood injected into you neutralises the poison formed. A man really fitted out thoroughly with the 'sera' necessary to protect against all diseases will have such a mixture of the juices of the guinea-pig, the eel, the snake, the toad, the rabbit, the pigeon, the horse, and other creatures in his veins that his own natural phagocytes can retire on a pension long before the natural end of their working life. Thus does science first discover Nature's method, and then proceed to find out a better.

Kissing, says the "Family Doctor," is out of style. Nobody does it now but sweethearts, young children, and teachers. In families where proper respect is paid to hygiene, children are cautioned against promiscuous kissing. In society a woman is not kissed twice in a season. When an old friend is greeted, and she advances with her lips, the victim turns her face, and the caress falls askance. Possibly the very woman who is opposed to the practice takes the initiative, but her lips never meet lips. She may kiss within a fraction of your mouth—kiss your chin, your cheek, or your forehead kiss your eyelid in repose, or kiss your hair—but if she has any training, socially, she will never kiss your mouth. The repugnance to kissing is due largely to academic training. In nearly all the famous colleges for women there is a special teacher, or doctress, in physiology; and in the so-called oral recitations the pernicious effects of osculation are considered at great length. By way of tolerating what seems to be a necessary evil, various theories are advanced, and various provisions advocated. An American correspondent says:—The girl who comes from Smith College, Northampton, kisses on the oblique line that falls from the left corner of your mouth, but when kissed is so adroit in the way she jerks her head that the point of salutation may be found on a radius from the right of her demure little mouth. The Vassar graduate kisses more than her Smith College friend, but the chin is her choice as you will observe in an attempt to salute her. The seniors from Wesley press their kisses high up on the face almost under the sweep of the eyelash and the Lake Forest and Havard Annex maidens kiss at a point equally distant from the nose and ear."

The 'Lancet' describes the railway service between the City and East Ham as a standing disgrace to any civilised community, and it says:—'In the journey from Charing Cross to East Ham in a first or second-class carriage by the new connection of the Underground with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway it is a common experience to find about eighteen or more persons who besides enduring great discomfort run perilously near to being suffocated. The railway company makes little use, if any, of disinfectants for these dirty and loathsome boxes for the dignified name of carriage is not applicable to them.' The 'Lancet' calls upon the Board of Trade to inquire into this serious condition of East End railway traffic. But (in the opinion of the 'Westminster Gazette') it might as well whistle on the wind.

The promoters of the Scottish National Antarctic expedition are appealing for £10,000 to maintain the steamer Scotia in Antarctic waters for another twelve months from March 1904. The Scotia left this country on November 8. On January 25 the vessel left Port Stanley for the Weddel Sea to proceed thence southward into the unknown. As soon as the ice breaks up she will return to the Falkland Islands.

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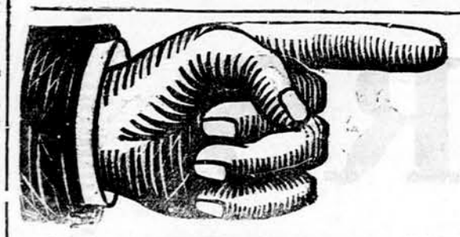

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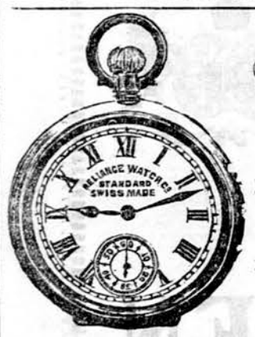

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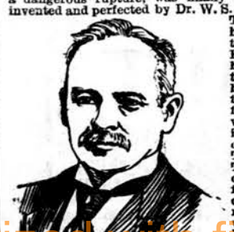

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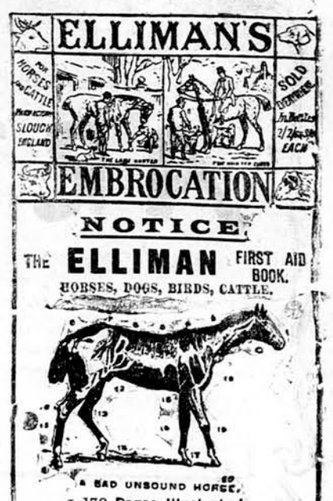
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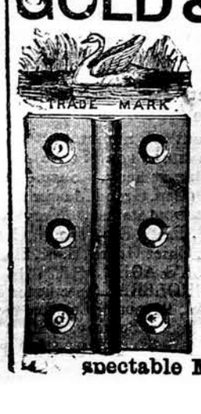

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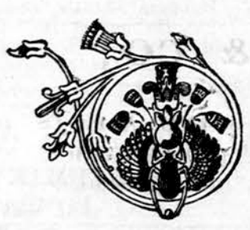

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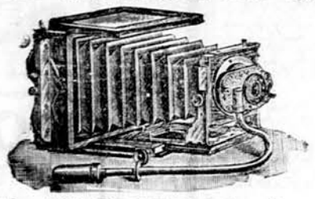

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
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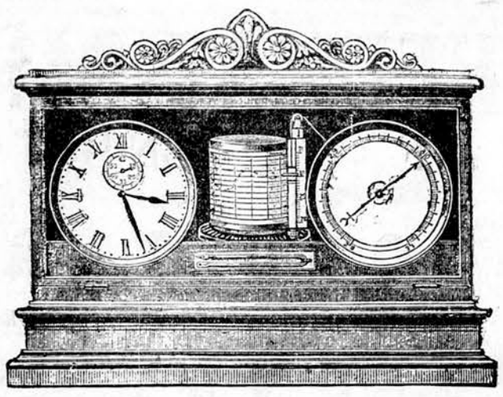
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

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